

SIMPLE DIRECTIONS
IN
NEEDLE-WORK AND CUTTING OUT;

INTENDED FOR THE USE OF THE
NATIONAL FEMALE SCHOOLS OF IRELAND.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
SPECIMENS OF WORK
EXECUTED BY THE PUPILS OF
THE FEMALE NATIONAL MODEL SCHOOL.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE simple directions, for plain and fancy works, which follow, were prepared to accompany the different specimens of work contained in the book, not as presenting anything new or uncommon. The practical knowledge of needle-work, with its appendages of cutting out and repairing, &c., &c., must be regarded as very useful to all females, but particularly so to those of the humbler classes, whether applied to domestic purposes, or as a mode of procuring remunerative employment.

However, the details necessary to describe the various processes can possess little in the way of variety or novelty to recommend them, as the mode of practice remains invariably the same.

They may, perhaps, render assistance to inexperienced Teachers of National Schools, or may serve to direct the attention of children to the few particulars, which in each stage of proficiency are principally deserving of care.

It will be a useful practice to have the directions for each class read out for the children by its Monitress on one or two days of the week, and to have the pupils questioned occasionally on the substance. Classification of needle-work, and instruction by Monitors, are referred to as being established in most well-regulated schools for the instruction of the poor. The simplicity of these arrangements, and their easy adaptation to the management of large numbers, have recommended them to very general

adoption; while, in addition to their general utility, the being classed according to proficiency, imposes on every child the necessity of going regularly through the whole course of instruction, instead of being guided in the choice of acquirements by caprice or indolence.

The usual arrangement of a General Monitress, and subordinate ones, is therefore recommended. The former should cut out and arrange the work, and supply to the latter, under the direction of the Teacher, the various matters necessary for the use of the classes. An account should be kept of needles, thimbles, &c., and the Monitresses be held accountable for the loss of materials, as well as for the general order, attention, and proficiency of the pupils. The work, and other requisites for the use of each class, including a furnished needle-book, thimbles, scissors, and a good model of the work, should be placed in small baskets, or work-bags, so that time may not be lost in applying for materials, but the business be at once proceeded with. When these baskets are brought up at the close of school, their contents should be examined by the General Monitress, and the quantity and quality of the work in each be reviewed, and such a general superintendence of the business of the day maintained, as will enable her to judge of the probable care or neglect with which each party has conducted her business. When girls undertake this office, they should try to understand that which they are about to teach. Nothing will render the business of instruction so simple and pleasing to themselves, or so profitable to their pupils, as this knowledge; for we seldom fail to give clear ideas to others of subjects which we perfectly understand ourselves.

In addition to this it will be necessary to use those means most likely to effect the object they have in view, and to adopt such language as will be most easily understood. All children cannot be taught by the same methods, or in the same language; and it will be the duty of the

Monitress to vary the mode of instruction until she perceive that all clearly know her meaning.

It is desirable that instruction be given with cheerfulness and good temper; a little reflection will show them the propriety of this course. What now appears simple, was once, perhaps, as difficult to themselves as it now is to the children under their care; and there may yet remain many things of which they require to be informed, and which they trust to learn through the medium of kindness and indulgence. They will recollect that they are debtors for whatever knowledge they possess; and the desire of doing to others as they would wish others to do to them should lead them to give instruction with the same kindness with which they would like to receive it.

Impartiality in the conduct of their business is of no small importance to those young Teachers, in sustaining their influence with the Pupils, and securing their confidence. No preference or dislike should be ever evinced, but their conduct be such as that all may rely on their justice and integrity; and if reproof or complaint be ever necessary, all be led to feel its propriety. It is very injurious to evince partiality for any child in a class, even should the individual be a sister. The child so preferred, instead of being benefited, will, most probably, be led on to carelessness and presumption, while others will be discouraged and depressed, and, if they detect any act of unfairness, will learn to doubt and undervalue even the most sincere efforts for their improvement.

Monitresses should try to acquire good and steady habits; to be active, cleanly, and orderly, and should yield ready and cheerful obedience, in their turns, to those who are appointed to teach them; so that, in all things, their example may be profitable to their classes.

Finally, they ought to use their best exertions to discharge the duties of the office they have undertaken with integrity and faithfulness, not merely when under the immediate

notice of the Teacher, but when they have reason to suppose her attention to be otherwise engaged; recollecting that they are placed under the observation of an *ever-present* and *all-seeing eye*, which it is impossible to deceive or elude.

Besides, some reward is generally given, of either clothes or money, for the discharge of this office; and if the duties be rendered in a slovenly or negligent manner, a species of *fraud* is committed; but the desire of being useful to their fellow-creatures, even in a limited way, should animate Teachers, and induce them to do even *more* than may be required rather than do *less*.

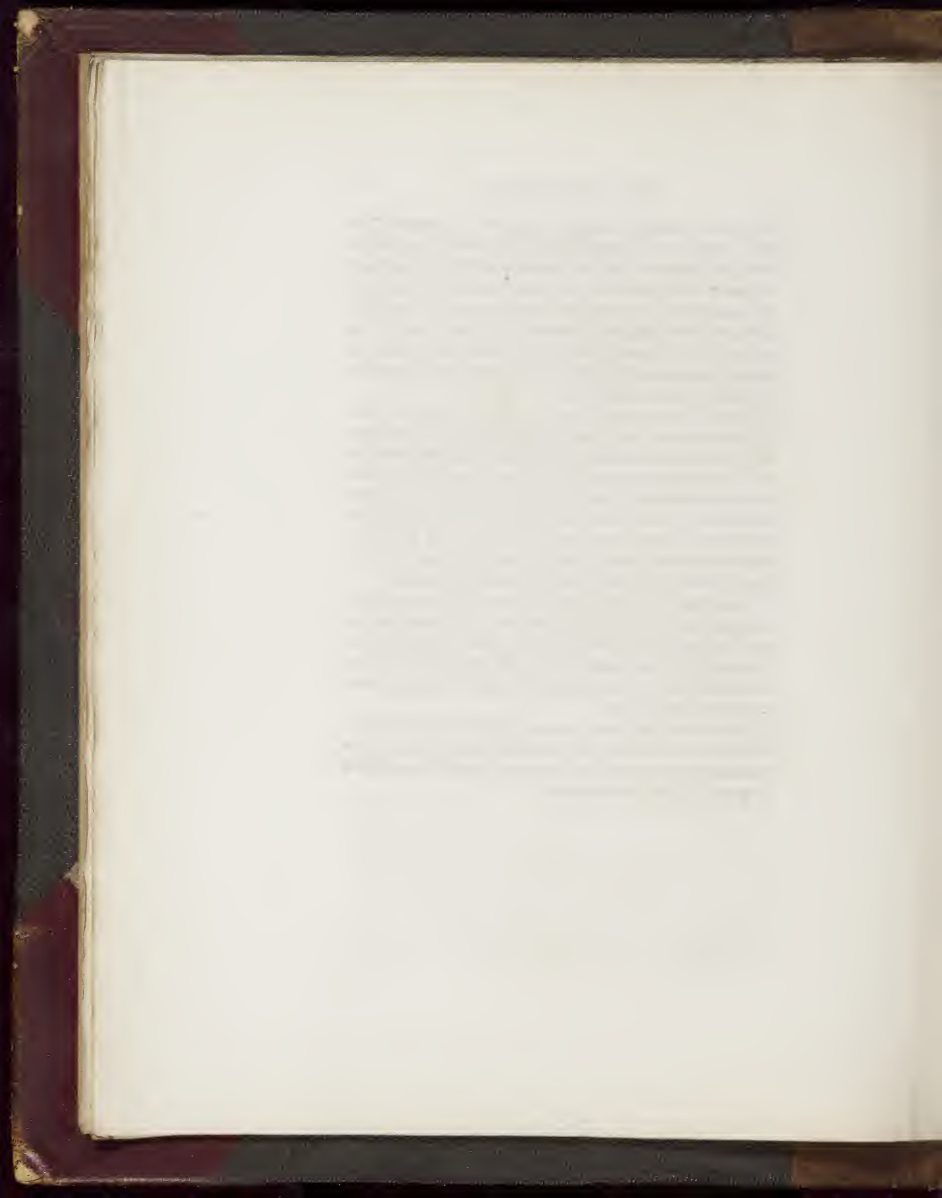
When circumstances render it necessary to take in plain-work, with a view to supply funds for the support of a school, the mode of classing the work should, if possible, be adhered to, so as to permit all the children successively to become acquainted with every different sort. Children should be transferred from a lower to a higher class, upon the investigation of the Teacher only, who should examine into the proficiency of each child, by inspecting particular classes upon certain days of the week. This plan will secure to the industrious the advantage and encouragement which her personal acquaintance with their diligence and proficiency naturally afford; it will operate as a check upon the idle or the indolent; and it will preserve Monitresses from partiality in the exercise of their business, or the suspicion of it. Children should not be permitted to resist the authority of Monitresses while discharging the duties of their office; but if they think themselves aggrieved, should have liberty to appeal to the Teacher. Nor should Monitresses be suffered to inflict punishment themselves; but be directed to report circumstances, and leave the issue to her discretion. Much attention should be given to the selection, instruction, and training of Monitresses, both as regards morals, tempers, habits, and general good conduct: considering how much the princi-

ples of the children may be improved or corrupted by their good or evil example, and how much the general utility of the school may be promoted or retarded by their vigilance or supineness. By these means the office will be regarded as an honorable distinction, and the best children will emulously look forward to the enjoyment of it, as the highest reward to which they can aspire while at school, and dread dismissal as the severest punishment to which they can be subjected.

But the only mode of ensuring an active and a cheerful obedience, or an efficient discharge of trust, must proceed from a sense of duty founded on religious principle. This is the feeling which should form the groundwork of all our actions, and it is this alone which can be safely relied on to give permanent energy to exertion; therefore, both Teachers and Pupils should beg of Him, from whom we derive every good gift, to be actuated by this pure motive, and then faithfully pursue its dictates.

Directions for cutting out a few of those articles of attire which are in most general use, and least likely to vary in their forms, will be found at the conclusion, together with directions for cutting out materials for the use of schools, and conformably to the sizes of the specimens contained in this book.

They are added in the hope of their affording assistance to inexperienced Teachers, or enabling Patrons of schools for teaching plain work, to form an estimate of the probable expense of such undertakings.



DIRECTIONS FOR NEEDLE-WORK.

THE number of classes for teaching Needle-work will depend upon the number of different kinds of work taught in a school. According to the arrangement adopted in the Female National Model School, there are twelve Classes for plain-works, and four for those of a finer description. These sixteen Classes may be condensed into four Divisions, each Division including four Classes; and if an account of progress be kept, this condensation will be useful to the Teachers of small schools, as it will be sufficient for them to mark the change from one Division to another, instead of marking each particular advance from Class to Class.

The works of the First Division consist of the most simple kinds progressively arranged, viz.: 1st Class—Hemming. 2nd—Sewing. 3rd—Seaming. 4th—Stitching.

The Second Division includes Scholars perfect in the works of the preceding Classes, and capable of practising the nicer kinds of Plain-work. It comprises four Classes, viz.: 5th—Overcasting Button-holes. 6th—Gathering and Fastening-in Gathers. 7th—Tucking and Trimming; and 8th Class—Marking.

In the Third Division are placed Children still more advanced, who, in the 9th Class, are instructed in the different modes of repair, of table-linen, of stockings, garments, &c., &c. The Girls of the 10th Class are taught to apply the skill, previously acquired in detail, to practical purposes, in the making up of various articles of useful clothing. Those of the 11th Class learn several sorts of knitting, and the 12th is formed of a selection from different classes, who on certain days are taught straw-platting.

The works of the Fourth Division consist principally of those kinds which are denominated works of taste. They are, therefore, not considered essential to all; and are taught to those only who have been most diligent and successful in their progress through the Plain-work Classes; or to those who, from particular circumstances, seem likely to find such knowledge beneficial or profitable. These Classes are, 13th—Muslin-work; 14th—Lace-work; 15th—Worsted-work; and 16th—Thread-work.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hemming, Paper and Calico—Sewing, Selvages and Edges—Double Seam, as run-and-fell, and sew-and-fell Seams—Stitching and Knotting.

The First Class consists of two parts—the first, or lowest part, is formed of such Children as have never before practised needle-work, who are taught the mode of folding a hem, and holding the work and needle, &c. These practise upon small pieces of soft paper. The second part of this class contains those pupils who are learning to hem. They, as well as all the children of the school, use printed or white calico, with white or coloured thread, so as to form a contrast between the stitches and the material used.

FIRST CLASS.—(FIRST PART.)

FOLDING DOWN A HEM AND HEMMING PAPER.

[See Specimen, No. 1.]

1. Observe that the paper should be cut quite evenly.
2. Lay down a fold perfectly even on one side.
3. Then lay the fold down a second time, the same width as the first.
4. Turn down two folds of the same kind on the *opposite* side.
5. Then two similar folds on one end.
6. And two of the same kind on the other end.

By attending to these rules, when hemming articles with four sides, the corners will be all turned alike.

7. Thread the needle with the right hand, and wear the thimble on the second finger of the same hand.

8. Hold the needle in the right hand; the work upon the first finger of the left.

9. At setting in the first stitch, point the needle from you, keeping the eye next the chest, and leave out a small end of the thread which must be *turned in under the hem*.

10. The next stitch, and every succeeding one, should be set in with the needle pointed to the chest.

If the needle can be used with tolerable ease, and the hem neatly folded down in the manner directed, it will be sufficient in this stage.

FIRST CLASS.—(SECOND PART.)

CALICO.

[See Specimen, No. 2.]

1. If the piece be a square, fold it like a half handkerchief to try if the sides be of equal length; they should be cut to a thread.

2. When hemming any article with four sides, be particular to fold down the hems, as directed from No. 2 to 6 in the instructions on the preceding article.

3. Begin by pointing the needle from you, turn in the end of the thread under the hem, and sew the end of the turn.

4. As you go on hemming, point the needle straight to the chest.

5. When a new thread becomes necessary, cut off the end of the one you have been using, and turn it under the hem: set in the needle pointed from you, and manage the end of new thread in the same manner as the former one.

6. The hem should be perfectly even, the stitches short, and set in at equal distances.

7. The thread should be drawn rather tightly, when hemming articles which are cut angularly, such as half handkerchiefs, &c. It is unnecessary to hem muslin so closely as cambric or linen.

Particular attention should be given to the manner in which children set in the needle, which should always be pointed to the chest, and not to the left shoulder, as they are apt to do. Very young children may be permitted to tack the hem along the middle, to keep it even, until they acquire from practice more complete management of the work.

SECOND CLASS.

SEWING.

[See Specimen, No. 3.]

1. Place the edges of the work exactly together.

2. Hold it firmly with the thumb along the side of the first finger of the left hand, and support it with the second and third fingers.

3. Leave out an end of the thread, and sew it over with the few first stitches. It is improper to use a knot.

4. Never begin to sew at the point of the finger, *but along the side*, commencing about the beginning of the nail.

5. When a new thread is required, leave an end of the one you have been using, and the same length of the new one. Sew both over neatly and carefully.

6. Pin the work together at short distances, or tack it slightly, to guard against puckering.

7. The needle should be set in, with the point straight to the chest, and the stitches just deep enough to ensure the permanence of the seam.

THIRD CLASS.

DOUBLE SEAM, OR RUN-AND-FELL.

[See Specimen, No. 4.]

1. The raw edges of the parts to be joined should be cut perfectly even, and be free from jagged or loose ends of thread.

2. Lay the raw edge of one of those parts once down in the same manner as directed for the first fold of a hem.

3. Place the other part upon it, a thread or two below the double edge, and run them together, make the stitches short, about three threads up and three threads down. The running should be quite even to a thread, and just below the raw edge of the turn, which, if made wide, givest his sort of seam a clumsy appearance.

4. After the running is finished, the seam should be laid down very smoothly, and hemmed on the other side.

5. When joining articles which are printed, be careful to place the right sides of the cloth inside. Unless selvages are imperfect, it is unnecessary to turn them down, they should be run only, at a proper distance from the edge.

DOUBLE SEAM, OR SEW-AND-FELL.

[See Specimen, No. 5.]

1. Lay down a fold in the same manner as for run-and-fell seam, turn it back again from you exactly at the raw edge of the turn, so that the fold shall be *double*.

2. Lay down a *single* fold on the second piece, and place the edges of both together, *the turns inside*.

3. Then sew them neatly; when finished, lay down the seam very smoothly, and hem the fold on the other side. The sewing should be on the right side of the cloth, the hem on the wrong.

FOURTH CLASS.

STITCHING.

[See Specimen, No. 6.]

1. After seeing that the collar or wristband is even, lay down a fold to stitch to—the depth of this fold will depend upon the distance from the edge at which it is intended to stitch, which is entirely a matter of taste. The fold should always exceed the stitching by a few threads at the least.

2. Next draw out a short bit of thread near the end of the wristband, and taking it firmly between the thumb and first finger of the right hand, draw it gently along, while with the thumb and first finger of the left, you move on the gathers as they are produced by the drawing out of the thread—the row thus formed will serve as a guide to stitch along.

3. Pass the needle in at the wrong side, and bring it out on the right side, where you should begin.

4. The stitch is formed by putting the needle back over two threads, from that with which you work, and passing it under two before; be particular not to leave a thread between the stitches, which quite spoils the appearance of the work.

The stitches should be drawn close, but not too tightly; by taking two threads only they will always be proportioned to the material, and will not require to be contracted by pulling the hand.

5. When a new thread is required, pass the needle to the *wrong side*, and fasten off neatly: then join the new thread, and pass the needle out to the right side, two threads before the last stitch; proceed as before.

6. After finishing the row, if the other side of the collar or wristband has a raw edge, turn it down; but if a good selvage this will be unnecessary. Next, fold it exactly in the middle, and see that the ends are even, or at least that they correspond one with another, as collars and wrists are frequently sloped or rounded off, to suit particular directions; then, either sew the ends neatly, or *turn out the wrong side*, and run them at a moderate distance from the edge. If, however, sewing be preferred, it should be done on the right side, and the right side of the wristband be kept next you, when doing it.

7. Then draw a thread on the opposite side of the wristband, at the same distance from the edge as the former one, and stitch

this row in a similar manner. When making collars or wrists for shirts, of a plain kind, nothing more is necessary; but for practice in schools it is usual to draw threads at regular distances through the entire wristband, to afford practice to learners without increase of expense.

Knotting may be practised on the spaces between the rows. Half back stitch is done by putting the needle *back* at every two stitches in running, to give additional strength.

SECOND DIVISION.

*Overcasting Button-holes—Gathering and Fastening-in
Gathers—Tucking and Trimming—Marking on
Canvas, Bolton, &c.*

FIFTH CLASS.

OVERCASTING BUTTON-HOLES.

[See Specimen, No. 7.]

A little more than ordinary attention is required to work button-holes well; they should be cut exactly to a thread, and the length proportioned to the size of the button they are intended to reach across. Beginners, or small children, may be permitted to tack them round the edges with fine thread to keep those parts neatly together. Specimens for practice are executed in the following manner.

1. Fold the material to see that it is perfectly even; turn in the raw edges all round; double it, and tack it together slightly.
2. The work should be held lengthwise on the fore-finger of the left hand, and begun on the side farthest from the point of the finger.
3. To form the stitch: set in the needle four or five threads from the raw edge, on the wrong side, and bring it out on right. The stitch is made by putting the needle through the loop of the thread, before it is drawn close, keeping the hand *upwards*, so that the loop may lie along the edge of the button-hole. The keeping up of the loop is essential to give a proper finish to the work.

4. Fasten in the end of the thread, by working it over with the first few stitches. The stitches should be set in exactly to a thread, and one thread only should lie between them; button-holes should be worked as neatly to the ends as possible, and then barred, as those are the parts which require particular firmness, or they may be worked completely round, which many prefer.

5. It is a useful practice to accustom children to take a new thread when learning to work button-holes, so that, if sometimes necessary, they may know how to do so properly; and to ensure this practice, the Mistress should vary the colour of the thread at the joinings. In order to do this securely, fasten off the former thread on the wrong side; the new one is joined by passing the needle through the loop of the last stitch.

FIFTH CLASS.

BUTTONS.

[See Specimen, No. B.]

1. Cut lawn, muslin, or calico, into round pieces of whatever size you require; gather each separately round the edge; draw the gathers closely, and be careful to preserve a neat round shape.

2. Then place two of these together, the fulness inside, and set in a stitch or two in the middle to keep them even; work round the edge in the button-hole stitch, putting the needle in at each stitch *on the right side* of the button. A small star should be worked in the centre with glossy thread. For most purposes an additional layer or two of cloth will be necessary to give them more firmness.

Another description of button may be made by winding soft cotton thread round the point of a scissors in a conical shape, then taking it off carefully, hold it between the thumb and finger of the left hand, while you work it over in button-hole stitch, making the centre of the button the part whence all the stitches proceed.

SIXTH CLASS.

GATHERING AND FASTENING-IN GATHERS.

[See Specimen, No. 9.]

1. Observe that the loose edges should be pared off, and the part you are going to gather be cut perfectly even.

2. Then fold it in half and quarters, making a mark at each.

3. Lay down a fold 12 or 14 threads from the raw edge, crease it, and turn it back again; the running should be *along* the creased line, as it is improper to draw a thread.

4. Gather on the *right* side, taking up two threads on the needle, and missing three, or more, if the article be very full.

5. Four or five stitches may be taken on the needle at a time; but it is unnecessary to draw the thread tightly, except at every finger length, and if a new thread be necessary, take it at the half or quarters only.

6. When the gathering is finished, draw the fulness pretty close and secure the thread by twisting it round a pin.

7. Then draw the gathers straight, and trace them down carefully with a needle, *one at a time*. It is necessary to do this with attention, as the material is often very much cut and injured by an injudicious scraping down of the gathers; the neatness of the process, which is indispensable to good stocking-in, consists in placing the gathers side to side, and holding them down firmly and smoothly with the thumb upon the first finger, exactly as they were separately taken up on the needle.

8. Next divide the wrist or collar in half and quarters, and having opened the gathers a little, pin the corresponding parts of each together, placing the edge of the wrist exactly over the gathering thread, then draw the gathering thread, so as to agree in length with the wrist or collar, and secure the thread by twisting it round the last pin; it never should be cut until the stocking-in of the right side is completed.

9. Hold the work with the thumb upon the first finger of the left hand, the gathers, which should be disturbed as little as possible, lying nearly from left to right.

10. Begin at the end farthest from you, and set in the first stitches firmly and neatly, pointing the needle *almost* along the gathers.

11. One gather only should be taken up at a time. The wrong side should be set on with equal care, observing to keep the edge of the wrist *on that side* so as to agree precisely with the edge upon the right.

SEVENTH CLASS.

TUCKING AND TRIMMING.

[See Specimen, No. 10.]

1. Pare the edges, and hem the square piece, according to the directions for hemming, page 12.

2. Place the two hems together, and crease the piece along the middle, the double edge should be then turned down, like the

first fold of a hem, then turned back again; the creased line is to serve as a guide in running.

3. When neatly run along the line, fold at the quarters, and pursue the same methods, running a tack at each. The frill should be *at the least*, three times the length of the centre piece, and must be neatly hemmed, then divided at the half and quarters, making a mark at each, and lastly whipped, the rules for which are as follow.

4. Having observed that it is even and perfectly free from loose ends of thread, roll in the raw edge of the muslin very tightly with the left thumb upon the first finger of the hand, about eight or ten threads deep, and on the wrong side.

5. Put the needle in on the *right side*, which should be next the finger, and bring it out on the wrong side, pointing to the chest. Take the stitches very evenly, and at such distances as to draw easily; the gathering thread, which should be very smooth and strong, may be drawn about every two inches, and the same length of the whip will be sufficient to roll down at a time, which will keep it the more neat and firm.

6. If a new thread be necessary, it should be taken at the half or quarters, only.

7. Draw in the fulness; and, having measured the half and quarters, or the more minute divisions, if necessary, pin the corresponding parts together, regulate the fulness, taking care, if there are corners, to leave an extra quantity there, so as to turn them properly, and sew on the frill, which should be kept next you, when sewing.

It is necessary to take up *every whip* in sewing, and the needle should be set in *rather aslant*, that the thread may lie between them. The neatest mode of sewing on is to take up lightly the *top* of every whip, instead of putting the needle under the whole depth of the whips.

EIGHTH CLASS.

MARKING.

[See Specimens, Nos. 11 and 12.]

Marking in cross-stitch, though very much superseded by the use of marking ink, is yet sufficiently useful, and is still so generally practised, as to render a knowledge of the proper mode of doing it an indispensable part of the business of a National

School for teaching plain-work. The children of this class may be taught hem-stitch through the medium of the sampler, as the openness of the canvass renders it particularly convenient for that purpose.

1. After seeing that the sampler is cut evenly, lay the hem down, *exactly to a thread*, and according to the rules for articles having four sides.

2. Draw a thread or two close under the hem, on each of the sides; then, having sewed the end of the turn, begin to hem-stitch.

3. Pass the needle under two threads, and draw it; then put it back, *across the same threads*, and out through the edge of the hem; this forms the stitch. Muslin or cambric requires to have a greater number of threads drawn; and also a greater number taken in each stitch.

4. When the sampler is hemmed, begin the letters, leaving two or four threads between the upper part of the letter and the edge of the hem, and if a row is worked, observe the same rule.

5. To form the stitch, take two threads each way; put the needle in at the right hand *upper* corner of these, and passing it *aslant* under them, bring it out at the left hand *lower* corner; then put the needle in as before, but bring it out *straight* towards you; and, thirdly, set in one stitch across.

6. Leave eighteen threads between each row of the coarse sampler; but when marking finer material, the distance must be regulated agreeably to taste.

7. Begin each letter separately, and work in the end of thread with the *first two* stitches. The thread should be fastened off, on the wrong side, at the end of each letter, and not carried on from one to another.

8. Leave two or four threads between each letter or figure of a sampler; but when marking shirts, cravats, or house-linen, eight or ten threads will be necessary.

9. The straight letters are the first taught, then the slanting, and lastly the round. The second sampler may contain the letters in their regular order, then the small letters and the figures up to 10. When the small letters can be correctly worked, Bolton may be used.

Eye-let-hole Marking is done by making a stitch across two threads *from the centre as a fixed point*, above, below, on each side, and at each of the four angles.

Queen-stitch is done by making a stitch like a back-stitch above, below, and on each side of the four threads which appear in the centre.

THIRD DIVISION.

Mending—Making—Knitting—Plating.

Teachers, conscientiously desirous of promoting the comfort and usefulness of their Pupils, should, as much as possible, encourage them to acquire expertness in those works which have for their object the repair of broken or decayed articles, which must always be a species of knowledge of the utmost value to the families of the poor.

Before beginning to darn a stocking, or any other article, draw out the rough, jagged edges, so as to contract the size of the hole, and bring the loops or threads as nearly as possible to their original set; then, if the hole be a large one, it will be useful to place either a card or piece of firm paper under it, and to tack it slightly round the edges to the card, with fine thread, which will assist in preserving the shape. It is improper to begin a darn exactly at the edge of the hole; a few rows should be run beyond it, so far as appears thin.

NINTH CLASS.

PLAIN DARN.

[See Specimen, No. 13, and Engravings at the end of the Book.]

1. Hold the work firmly across the first and second fingers of the left hand; point the needle *from the chest*, and darn from you, taking up and leaving down a thread alternately.
2. Then point the needle *to the chest*, and darn towards you, taking up the threads which were left down in the preceding row, and leaving a loop of the thread at the end of each.
3. When the warp is formed entirely across the hole, it will be necessary to darn it in a contrary direction, so as to pass *across* the former threads; in plain darns, take up and leave down a thread alternately, changing the threads each time you go across, and let the threads of the darn correspond, each way, to

the threads of the cloth ; the shape of large darns is better and more easily preserved if the crossing is begun at the middle.

Stockings should be run on the wrong side, along each row of the stocking as far as necessary, taking up one loop at a time on the needle, and missing two, until the needle is quite full, and leaving a loop of the thread at the end of each row, as washing will contract it. Diaper darning is generally preferred to plain for repairing table linen. Directions are given for the crossing of different diaper darns, which, when referred to, in conjunction with the worked models, will, it is hoped, render the acquirement very simple to learners. Thirty-one threads are included in the scale, and the object of using different colours in forming the warp and weft, is to show off the pattern through the medium of contrast.

TWILL DARN.

[See Specimen, No. 14.]

1. Having laid the warp, hold the darn with the threads of the warp lying straight before you, the crossing of each darn is described as beginning at the side *next the right hand*, and passing back and forward from right to left.

2. Two threads should be taken up, and two left down, through the crossing of the entire darn : observing, that the same identical threads are not meant ; but, in every row *after the first*, one of those threads which was taken up in the preceding row, and one of those which was then left down. This changing of one thread in each row of the crossing, produces the twill ; but it is necessary that the threads should be so taken and left, as to cause the pattern to proceed in the *same continuous direction*.

WAVE DARN.

[See Specimen, No. 15.]

The first seven rows are done in the same manner as the preceding darn. In the eighth row, the direct order in which the taking up and laying down of threads proceeded, is inverted, and those two threads are taken and left which will cause the pattern to assume a direction *contrary* to that of the first seven rows. This mode is continued for six rows, when again the order is changed, and becomes the same as at the first. The alternate change of the direction of the twill, after a certain number of rows, effects the wavy appearance of the pattern.

SINGLE DIAMOND.

[See Specimen, No. 16.]

1st Row. Pass your needle under one thread, over five, and so continue till the first row is completed.

2nd Row. Pass over one, under one, over three, under one, over one, under one, again over three, and continue in this manner to the end of this row.

3rd Row. Over two, under one, over one, under one, over three, and so continue till the row is finished.

4th Row. Over three, under one, over five, under one, over five, and so on in the same manner as the first row, observing that the beginning and end of this darn are alike, so that in every row it will be necessary to take up or leave down the same number of threads at the end of the row which were taken or left at the commencement.

5th Row. Corresponds with the third.

6th Row. Is the same as the second.

7th Row. Is similar to the first; and the

8th Row. Agrees with the sixth.

The darning must be continued, in the manner described, until all is filled up.

BIRD-EYE DARN.

[See Specimen, No. 17.]

1st Row. Pass your needle under one thread, over two, under one, and over two, to the end of the row.

2nd Row. Pass your needle over one, under one, over three under one, over one, under one, and again over three, and continue in the same manner till the row is finished.

3rd Row. Pass the needle over two threads, under one, over one, under one, over three, under and over, and under one each time, and again over three, to the end of the row.

4th Row. Is done in the same manner as the first.

5th Row. This row agrees with the third.

6th Row. Is the same as the second.

7th Row. Answers to the first.

The 8th and 9th Rows respectively correspond with the 2nd and 3rd; and the 10th Row, again, agrees with the 4th. This row forms a complete diamond, and shows the pattern in a perfect state. The darning must be continued in the same manner.

DOUBLE-DIAMOND DARN.

[See Specimen, No. 18.]

1st Row. Pass the needle under two threads, over two, under one, over two, under two, over three, again under two, as at the commencement, and proceed in the same manner to the end of the row.

2nd Row. Left side. Pass over one, under three, over two, under two, over one, under and over, two each time, under three again, and so continue, taking up and leaving down in the same order, observing that the beginning and end of this darn are dissimilar; so that when a row begins by *taking up* threads, it terminates by *leaving down* the same number.

3rd Row. Over two, under two, over one, under two, over two, and under three; then again over two, as at the first, and pursue the same method until the row is completed.

4th Row. Left side. Under one, over three, under two, over two, under one, over two, and under two, again over three, from which proceed to the end of the row, observing the same order of taking and leaving, as described from the former three.

5th Row. Corresponds to the first.

6th Row and the 2nd are alike, and the remaining rows are formed by a continuation of the same directions; but the pattern is incomplete until the 13th row, when a perfect diamond appears.

A DARN WHICH EXACTLY RESEMBLES STOCKING-WEB.

[See Specimen, No. 19.]

When the warp is formed, hold the darn across the fingers in the usual manner; it is immaterial at which side the crossing is begun, only observe the following directions:—

1. If begun at the side next the right hand, put the needle in between the first and second threads of the warp, pass it under the first thread, *pointed to the right hand*, and draw the thread through, but not very tightly.

2. Then pass it between the second and third threads, under the second, *pointed to the right* as before, and draw the thread through in like manner, then between the third and fourth threads, under the third, and so on under each successive thread to the end of the row.

3. Begin at the left hand side, putting the needle in between the first and second threads, under the first, *pointed to the left*,

draw the thread through, then between the second and third threads, under the second, pointed as before, and draw the stitch.

4. Continue in this manner back and forward through each row, until all is filled up. To darn stockings in this way, the warp should be formed *across from left to right*.

PATCHING.

[See Specimen, No. 20.]

1. Cut the piece, with which you intend to repair, exactly to a thread, and place it on the decayed part to a thread also, and on the right side, taking care, if the article has any pattern, to settle the patch so as to make the patterns correspond.

2. Then tack it on slightly, to keep it in its place, and sew it at the edges, taking care to manage the corners neatly.

3. Make the seam very flat and smooth, and carefully cut out the old piece, *on the wrong side*, leaving sufficient to form a hem.

4. Nick it a little at the four corners, to make the hem sit neatly at those parts; turn in the raw edges and hem. Allowance must be made for turning in.

GRAFTING.

[See Specimen, No. 21.]

1. Hold the parts to be joined lengthwise over the fore-finger of the left hand, taking care that the loops are even and unbroken; fasten the thread *on the wrong side*.

2. Take the two loops which lie next each other on the needle, and draw the thread through them.

3. Take two in a similar manner on the *opposite side*; continue in this manner, making the *last* loop which was taken on either side the *first* of the next stitch.

Grafting may be done in a manner different from the preceding, and some think the following mode the more simple:—

1. Hold the parts to be joined between the thumb and fore-finger of the left hand, in the same manner as sewing is held, with the loops regularly opposite one to another, *and the wrong sides outwards*.

2. Pass the needle, *pointed from you*, through the two loops which lie opposite to each other on each piece, and draw the thread through them.

3. Point the needle *to you*, and, taking up the next loop on the farther piece, pass it a *second* time through the loop *next you*.

Take up a fresh loop on *this* side, and pass the needle again through the former. Proceed in this way, taking up a fresh loop on each side alternately.

TAKING UP DROPPED STITCHES.

1. Put your hand into the stocking, and hold the ladder over the fore-finger of the left hand, with the loop next you.
2. Then pass the eye of the needle *from you upwards* through the loop, and under the first bar of the ladder, taking care not to split or break the threads of either; draw your thread through them, and hold the end under the thumb.
3. Then turning the eye of the needle *towards you*, pass it a second time through the loop, and draw the bar of the ladder through it, by holding the thread firmly between the thumb and finger. Repeat this process with every remaining bar, until all are taken up, and fasten the last loop in the manner directed for grafting.

FINE-DRAWING CLOTH.

[See Specimen, No. 22.]

1. Pare the edges perfectly even, and hold the two parts which are to be joined lengthwise on the fore-finger of the left hand.
2. Pass the needle pointed *from you*, through the edge of one piece.
3. Then point *it to you*, and pass it through the edge of the other.

The needle should be set in at *half the depth of the cloth*, the stitches drawn closely together, without, however, bringing the one edge over the other. Continue in this way, taking a stitch on each alternate side.

TENTH CLASS.

The Tenth Class is appropriated to making-up articles of useful clothing, before, which, however, one or two preparatory steps are necessary. The making-up of flannel articles requires a knowledge of Herring-bone Stitch, which is, therefore, first *practised* upon muslin, and, when perfect, upon flannel.

MUSLIN HERRING-BONE STITCH.

[See Specimens, Nos. 23 and 24.]

1. After turning down a fold on each of the four sides of the specimen, draw two threads from each side, about 12 or 14 threads asunder, and three or four from the double edge.

2. Then fold the piece in the middle, drawing two threads, one on each side of it, so as to leave the same number between them which was left at the edge.

3. Again fold at the quarters, and draw threads in a similar manner. The stitch is formed by putting the needle back four threads from you on one line, and the same number on the other line.

HEART-PIECE.

[See Specimen, No. 25.]

The children of the Tenth Class are also taught to set-in the breast-gusset of a shirt, previously to their making one, as it requires some little practice to do it neatly; they are furnished with materials to correspond with those used in the annexed specimen, which they are instructed to settle, and then to work.

The object of the preceding arrangement of classes, and the distinct practice of each sort of work, so as to acquire neatness and expertness of execution, may be regarded as so many steps, to prepare children for converting the details to practical purposes, the object of all their acquirements. Accordingly, every child arriving at the Tenth Class is required to make a small shirt, as that article comprises nearly all the different kinds of work which she has previously practised, and is generally regarded as one of the most perfect specimens of plain-work. The children of this class are taught to cut out, and make-up, several other articles of apparel also, such as chemises, frocks, stays, &c.

MAKING A SHIRT.

[See Specimen, No. 26.]

The parts of a shirt which require stiteling, such as the collar and wrist-bands, should be done first, as directed, page 15, and carefully placed aside, so as to be in readiness when required. The size and shape of these, as well as those of the shoulder-straps, are often different according to the taste or other peculiarities of the persons for whom they are designed, and the most satisfactory mode is to get a shirt as pattern: the thread and work should be kept delicately clean; as dirt not only spoils the appearance of the neatest work, but is almost impossible to be washed out, when engrufted in with the making.

1st. Fold the body across at the middle, so as to form back and front, and divide it into three equal parts: one-third part is for the

arms to pass through ; another is to form the seams at the sides ; and the third is designed to form the opening of the shirt.

2. Tack on the sleeve-binders before you sew the seams at the sides, placing the selvages, if any, next to the sleeves.

3. Shirts are always sewed on the right side ; accordingly the hem at the ends should be on the contrary side ; put in the side-gussets, when set in they should be neatly stitched across from one angle to the other.

4. Fold the body in two, placing the selvages together, and cut down at the centre to form the opening at the breast. In men's shirts this opening is usually five nails in length, in smaller shirts it must be regulated according to the sizes, perhaps about one-third part of the whole length. The breast should be either hemmed or back-stitched ; if the former, do it on the wrong side ; if the latter, it must be done on the right ; then set in the small gusset.

5. The neck-gussets are shaped like a half handkerchief. Place one of the straight sides of a gusset on the shoulder-strap, and pin the strap on the shirt, in the usual manner, with the gusset towards the breast, then cut along the top of the shirt, transversely on each side of the breast, as far as the *right angle* of the gusset.

6. Sew, or stitch in the neck-gussets ; the seams and the raw edges should be on the *right side*.

7. Turn down a fold on each side of the shoulder-strap, and draw threads for the stitching, four or five threads from the double edge.

8. Then fold the strap along the middle, lengthwise, and tack it slightly on the shoulder of the shirt ; open, and place it flat upon the shirt, the way in which it is to be stitched.

9. Cut it at the end next the collar, as far as the angle of the gusset, then separate the two parts, and place one on each side of the neck-gusset over the seams.

10. Settle the other strap in the same manner, and stitch on both ; the raw edges, where the straps were divided, must be turned down, and these parts stitched in the same manner as the others.

11. The rules for managing shoulder-straps, *which are divided* at the neck-gusset, refer to *single* gussets only ; for when the gussets are double, a different arrangement takes place. Double neck-gussets are formed from a square-piece folded crosswise,

with half placed on each side of the shirt ; the gusset may either be stitched upon the shirt, or the shirt stitched upon it, in two rows of stitching, and the inside part of the gusset hemmed, and neatly fitted to the outside half : in this case the *shoulder strap* is not cut at the neck, but is placed straight along the centre of the gusset, and then stitched on in the same direction.

12. Before setting on the collar, take off a small slope at the front of the neck and from the middle of the back, and, if the gussets are double, gather each separately ; then gather the neck, and set on the collar ; if the gathering thread break, take in a new one at the half or quarters only. White silk, or thread rubbed with white wax, answers best for this purpose.

13. Hem down the sleeve-binders, and finish them across the ends.

14. Prepare the sleeves, first hemming the open at the wrist ; which should be the same length as the half of the wristband ; then gather the sleeves and put on the wristbands ; next join up the sleeves, either by stitch-and-fell, or any other approved mode of double seam, as described, page 14, and set in the small wrist-gussets.

15. Gather the tops of the sleeves and set them in ; the fulness at the top of the sleeve should correspond, as to space, with that at the wrist. Many persons think it better to put the sleeves in, before setting on the collar ; but this is mere matter of discretion.

16. Next, work the button holes : they should be cut in the left side of the collar, breast, and wristbands ; then sew on the buttons *carefully*, and mark the shirt *over the right side gusset* and on the right side.

17. The hem at the breast, and the shoulder straps, should be set in, without gathers.

18. Shirts made with full breasts, should have about a third of the fulness set in under the neck gusset, and the shirt be plaited at the lower point of insertion, so that the fulness at the collar and the lower point may correspond in width as nearly as possible.

It is an improvement to set in a *portion* of the fulness *at the back*, under the neck gusset.

The directions must be regarded as *general*, rather than such as will suit every case, and they are intended only for plain shirts.

ELEVENTH CLASS.

KNITTING.

The arrangement for teaching knitting is very simple: the children of each class, except the first and second, knit on one day of the week, beginning on Monday with the third, and continuing on the other days in the successive order of the classes, so that in the course of the week all the children of the school will have practised. The first and second classes are exempted, from the consideration of their ages and sizes being such, as in general to disqualify them for the successful practice of this sort of work.

1. Beginners are furnished with two knitting-needles, and a ball of worsted or cotton, and instructed in the mode of casting on the stitches, &c., &c.

2. When some proficiency in the management of the work is acquired by practice, they are taught to knit stockings and various other useful articles.

KNITTING STOCKINGS.

[See Specimen, No. 27.]

1. Stockings, or other articles which are to be knitted round, require three needles to hold the stitches, and one with which to knit them off; an equal number of stitches should be cast on each of the three needles, and an extra stitch upon one of them, to form the seam at the back of the stocking.

2. After casting on the stitches, knit one round plain.

3. Then, rib from six to ten rounds, or more if approved, according to the size of the stocking, or the coarseness of the thread. The ribs are formed by turning two or three stitches and knitting the same number plain; and their use is, to keep the top of the stocking from turning down. Children's socks require to be ribbed, at least, two inches deep, as it gives elasticity to the tops, and so preserves them from falling.

4. Turned stitches are formed by bringing the thread with which you knit to the front of the needle, so as to be next you, then, passing the needle through the stitch, cast the thread round it, and turn the stitch back from you; when a sufficient number of stitches have been thus knitted, return the thread to its usual place, and proceed as at first.

5. It may be observed, as a general rule, that the length of a stocking before the narrowings, should be, at the *least*, equal to

twice the width of the top ; so that as many *rounds* should be knitted, as will correspond to the *number* of loops on the needles ; and for tall persons a still greater length will be necessary.

6. To give the shape, narrow a stitch on each side of the seam, and *always* at a turned stitch, knit five rounds plain, between each narrowing, except the last two ; the shape of the stocking will be improved by knitting an additional round or two between these, as the slope will be brought off more gradually.

7. One stitch should be left between the seam and the narrowings on each side of it ; *to narrow before the seam*, knit two stitches together ; *to narrow after the seam*, take off the second stitch, and, having knitted the third, cast the former over it ; the narrowing on each side at the instep should be done in the same manner.

8. A full-sized stocking should be reduced by narrowing, nearly one-third part ; a child's not quite so much ; socks for children do not require narrowing, except at the instep.

9. When the stocking is a proper width at the ankle, continue to knit as many *rounds* as there are *stitches* on the needles ; in some cases greater length will be required.

10. To raise the heel, reckon the stitches, and divide them into half, back and front, so as to form the heel and instep, and place the seam-stitch *exactly* at the centre of the heel-needle.

11. Knit the heel in rows back and forward, the alternate rows being plain and turn-stitch, so as to agree with the rest of the stocking, and it should be *square* before it is closed ; four or five narrowings should be made on each side of the seam, before closing the heel, to give it a little roundness.

12. To close the heel, divide the stitches at the seam, placing half on each needle ; place these needles together, and, keeping the seam-stitch on a spare needle, take a stitch from each of the former, and knit them together, casting the first over the last, until all are knitted off, and one stitch only remains.

13. Take up the loops formed on each side of the heel, by knitting a row through them ; and on the second row widen one stitch after every three you knit ; the best mode of widening is to knit two stitches in one loop.

14. Narrow every second round at each instep, until the foot is the same width as the ankle ; make a seam along the side of each narrowing, like the seam at the back. This both improves

the finish of the foot, and serves as a guide for closing the toe; the instep narrowings should be on the *heel-sides* of these seams.

15. The length of the foot, from the *inner* part of the heel to the first narrowing at the toe, should be equal to the *width* of the stocking at the top.

16. Then narrow for the toe : *double at the seams*, leaving the seam-stitch only between them ; narrow twice, leaving three rounds between, twice leaving two, twice leaving one, and then every round, until fourteen or sixteen stitches only remain.

17. Place these two needles together, and join the toe in the same manner as the heel was done.

A different mode of closing the toe. See that there are an equal number of stitches on each of the three needles ; the first round, narrow at the *beginning* of each needle ; the next round, narrow at the *end* only ; again, at the *beginning* only ; and so on successively until all are off ; leave one stitch plain at the beginning and end of each needle, before and after the narrowings.

Another mode of closing the heel of a stocking. Knit the nine middle stitches of the heel in rows like the remainder ; taking up one of the other loops with the last stitch of every row, until all are taken off ; when this sort of heel is finished nine stitches remain.

BOOTS FOR INFANTS.

1. An infant's boot is begun at the sole, and knitted back and forward like a garter, so far as to reach the ankle.

2. Then rather less than one-half the stitches are left on a spare needle, while the remaining stitches are knitted back and forward as before, until sufficiently wide to reach across the upper part of the foot.

3. Then cast on the same number of stitches as are on the spare needle, and make the two sides correspond in every respect.

4. The stitches across the instep must then be raised and knitted, along with those on the side needles, until the proper length of the leg is added.

5. Finish, by casting one loop over another until all are off (fringe may be added across the top), then sew up the sole and back of the leg. Pass a thread through the toe, and draw it together to a point.

By widening and narrowing, a little roundness is given to the heel. There are different other ways of forming the shoes, from

square pieces, then adding the legs, but the former is believed to be the best and most straightforward mode.

WRIST-WARMERS.

Wrist-warmers may be knitted, one stitch turned, and one stitch plain through an entire round, and the next round knitted in the same manner, only the order inverted, the plain stitches turned, and the turned ones knitted plain. Or two or three stitches may be turned and plain alternately, for a certain number of rounds, so as to form squares, changing the pattern by turn—stitches under the plain knitting, and plain under the turned.

Cradle quilts, knitted of coarse white cotton, look well done in this way, then tufted. They might also be knitted in separate squares—some spotted, some striped, and some plain; these squares being sewed together, so as to produce handsome patterns.

Children's woollen leggins with gaiter fronts, inside woollen socks, men's inside waistcoats with sleeves, gloves, mittens, and a variety of other things, may be knitted by any one who knows how to knit a stocking. They are mentioned only to furnish hints.

TO CAST ON STITCHES FOR FANCY KNITTING.

The following will be found to be the best mode of casting on stitches for fancy knitting:—Cast one stitch on a needle in the usual way, and take it in the left hand; then take another needle in the right hand, as if going to knit a garter, and knit a stitch through that loop; but in drawing the second stitch through the first, you must not drop the latter off the needle (as is the usual way), but keep it still upon it, and place the newly-formed stitch beside; knit another stitch through the second loop, which must be retained upon the needle in the same manner as the first was, and the new stitch added to it; knit a third stitch also in a similar way, and so proceed until sufficient numbers are thus raised.

FANCY KNITTING.

1. Cast on stitches to the size you require; then knit off the first stitch plain, turn the thread round the right needle, and take off one without knitting; knit the two succeeding stitches, and cast over them the one which was taken off plain; turn the thread round the right needle again, take off a stitch as before; knit the two

following ones, and cast the plain one over them ; continue in this manner to the end of the row ; knit the wrong side *in turned stitches* in the same manner as the heel of a stocking ; proceed in the third row in the way directed for the first, and so with every alternate one.

2. To knit half a handkerchief of this pattern begin as follows.—Cast on three or four stitches only, and widen a stitch every *second* row ; this is done by casting the thread round the needle at the *commencement of each row, on the right side*, which forms an additional stitch each time, and, as the work progresses, of course the handkerchief assumes the slanting shape required ; when sufficiently large, take it off the needles, by casting one loop over another until one only remains ; draw the thread through this and so finish. All the other directions as to the mode of knitting, given in the preceding description, apply equally to this handkerchief.

ANOTHER KIND OF FANCY KNITTING.

1. Cast on stitches to the size you wish to make the article, observing only to have an *odd* number ; knit in rows back and forward like a garter, taking off the first stitch on each side without knitting. To form the pattern, bring the thread between the needles, and knit two stitches into one ; turn in the thread again, and knit two stitches in the same manner ; and so on to the end of the row.

2. Turn the knitting, and, taking off the first loop, turn in the thread, and proceed in all respects as in the former row ; continue each row in this manner.

3. Different colours may be set in, so as to form stripes, and these stripes shaded from dark to light in each colour.

4. This pattern can be altered to another very good one, by knitting one plain row between every two, such as described.

FRINGE.

[See Specimen, No. 28.]

1. A pattern, somewhat different from either of the preceding, may be produced by casting on an *even* number of stitches, and, before commencing to knit, turning the thread round the right needle, so as to form a stitch upon it ; then knitting the first two stitches on the left needle into one, but doing so, in the *same manner* as the seam-stitch at the back of a stocking.

2. Turn the thread round the right needle again, and knit the two following stitches together in the same way; and so through each successive row.

3. By casting on eight or ten stitches only, and, when a sufficient quantity is knitted, drawing the loops one out of another to about half the depth, this sort of knitting can be converted into fringe.

The greatest possible variety can be produced in knitting by persons having a little taste and ingenuity, at the same time that the difference between each kind is so very trifling as to render it useless to multiply examples of this sort; and every Teacher's experience will, no doubt, suggest several fancy kinds in addition to those mentioned.

DOUBLE KNITTING.

1. Cast on an *even* number of loops to the size you require, take off the first loop without knitting it; then turn in the thread towards you, and take off the next loop without knitting also; turn the thread back from you and knit the next loop; bring the thread towards you again, and take off one without knitting; turn it back from you and knit the following one; and in this manner continue to the end of the row.

2. Turn the knitting in the hand like a garter, and knit every second loop as before, observing only to pass over those loops which were knitted the preceding row.

ELASTIC KNITTING.

1. Cast on the stitches and do as directed in the three first items of the preceding description; then, keeping the thread still next you, knit the two succeeding stitches into one.

2. Again, turn in the thread next you and take off a stitch without knitting; keep the thread still next you, and knit the two next stitches together.

3. Proceed in this manner through each successive row, back and forward, like a garter; cast on an *odd* stitch.

TO KNIT A STAY-LACE.

Cast on three stitches; knit them off, and pass them to the contrary end of the right needle; the thread will then lie at the back of the knitting; begin and knit them off again, and pass them to the opposite end of the needle as before; and so proceed with every row; a round cord will be produced.

SCOTCH OR SHEPHERD'S KNITTING.

[See Specimen, No. 29.]

1. Take one end of the thread in the left hand, and with the right place another part of the thread over it in the form of a loop.

2. Draw the thread through this loop, and make as many of them as you require stitches; they should be drawn pretty closely, and appear like chain-stitch; knit the first and last loops together to join them.

3. This sort of knitting is done with one needle only, which has a hook on the end, and there never should be more than one stitch on the needle at a time.

4. Pass the needle through a stitch on the side which is *next* you; turn the thread over the hook, and draw it through the loop.

5. Make another stitch, and draw it through in like manner; you will then have a second stitch upon the needle, which must be drawn through the first one, so as to have one only on the needle, and so with every remaining stitch round and round.

6. To widen, knit two stitches in one loop. To narrow, take two stitches on the needle and knit them as one. An alteration is made in the pattern of the knitting by passing the needle into the stitches on the side *farthest* from you, and this change may be used to finish off the edges of any article, or to diversify the general appearance.

This knitting is very generally used for infants' woollen or cotton shoes. Suspenders may also be knitted in this way, and rendered more elastic, by knitting one stitch and slipping the next upon the needle, without knitting, casting the thread over it to the next stitch. The next row this stitch and its loop should be knitted together, and the stitches which were knitted before should be slipped, and a loop passed over them.

NOTE.—The preceding may be called the *elementary stitch* known as "Crochet Stitch," and which in the exercise of taste and ingenuity has been latterly applied with much success to the production of almost every variety of article, whether useful or ornamental. There are four varieties of the stitch, including the preceding, which are briefly described for the use of practitioners; leaving the selection to their own choice, guided by the suitability to the purpose intended. Numberless books are now in use, giving directions and scales for their special application.

SINGLE OPEN CROCHET.

Make a chain or foundation as before; commence with one plain stitch, bring the thread round the needle, and pass it through the next loop of

the chain, bringing the thread or silk through. This will produce three stitches on the needle; draw the thread through the two first, which will leave two; draw the thread again through these two, this will produce a long firm stitch; make a chain stitch, miss one of the foundation stitches, repeat the stitch just described alternately with the chain stitch.

DOUBLE OPEN CROCHET.

Double open crochet is formed by repeating the preceding stitch twice, making *two* plain chain stitches, and missing *two* of the foundation.

TREBLE OPEN CROCHET.

Treble open crochet is done in the same way, by making *three* long stitches in *three* successive loops, and missing *three* of the foundation, making three chain stitches over them. In the following rows, the three long stitches are made in the chain stitches and the chain stitches over the three long stitches. This forms a diced pattern. A pretty change can be made in this stitch by putting the three long stitches in one, making one plain chain stitch, and missing three of the foundation or preceding row. In continuing this pattern the three long stitches must be made in one single chain stitch, and the one chain stitch made to come over the three long stitches.

DOUBLE CROCHET, SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN'S OR LADIES' JACKETS.

This stitch may be worked round and round, or in rows; if the latter, the thread must be broken off at every row, as it cannot well be worked backwards and forwards, particularly if a pattern be intended.

After the foundation is made, you will have one loop on the needle; insert the latter through the next stitch, and draw the thread through both; a loop will still be on the needle, and keeping this on, draw your thread through the next stitch and then through both. When a row is completed in this way, draw the thread through the last loop and cut it off, leaving an end of about three inches. When colours are introduced, begin with the ground colour, drawing the thread through the loop, and then passing the short end through: keep any two threads you are using separate, by passing the forefinger between them, and keep the one you are working with at the top, putting the needle the first part of the stitch *under* the one you wish concealed, and *over* it the second, which covers it until it is required. Ridged crochet is a variation on plain double crochet. It is done by taking the loop from the *farthest* side, instead of the side next you, and working it as in plain crochet. This forms a ridge.

TWELFTH CLASS.

ON PREPARING STRAW FOR PLATTING.

When selecting straw for plating, care should be taken as to the sort and the colour. It is considered that rye straw is the best for plating, but it is more difficult to procure than wheat, which is preferable to any other sort of common straw. It should be *picked carefully*, and previous to the straw being threshed. Soft good coloured straws should be chosen, as free from spots

and blight as possible. The ears should be *cut off* with a scissors and then the straw tied up in bundles and removed.

Prepare as follows:—Each straw will generally cut into three lengths, they should be cut at the joint; these lengths will be of different sizes and thicknesses. They should be sorted into bundles, taking care to put together not only those of the same thickness, but also those of the same length.

TO BLEACH STRAW.

Take six quarts of water, and make a strong lather of soap; put in half an ounce of pearl ash, and half an ounce of sugar of lead—the mixture should be quite hot. Wash the straws well in it, keeping them still tied up in little bundles, after which place the bundles in the fumigating box, which should be *air-tight*, and shut it down close after having previously lighted the stone brimstone (which should be placed in a deep earthenware receiver), when broken into small pieces. Be careful, when setting the bundles round the box, that they stand firmly, so as not to fall upon the lighted brimstone and catch fire. These bundles should not be tied very tightly, but sufficiently loose to stand out a little, to allow of the steam gaining free access to them. They should remain shut up for twelve or eighteen hours, after which the bundles should be opened, one at a time, cleaned with a cloth, and tied up again ready for plating.

It is recommended to platters to use the second finger and thumb, when plating, rather than the first finger as this last is useful in assisting to turn the straws, and thus facilitates the work. Avoid wetting the straws, unless absolutely necessary, while plating, as water tends to diminish the glossy appearance afterwards. The straws should be renewed before used too near the end, the joining is more firm; also avoid, if possible, renewing two straws at the same time, as the plat will be weakened.

PLATTING RUSTIC.

[See Specimen, No. 20.]

1. Fasten four straws, place them side to side, turn the straw next the right hand under one and over one, turn the *next* straw on the same side *straight across* from *right to left*, under the two middle ones and over the outside.

2. Next turn the *same* straw from the left side, under one, and over one; and the *next* straw on the same side *straight across* from *left to right*, under the two middle straws and over the outside one; continue in this manner turning twice on each side, remembering when joining on a new straw, to let the ends all lie on the farther side.

PLATTING DUNSTABLE.

[See Specimen, No. 31.]

1. Fasten seven straws, keep four on one side and three on the other; turn the *outside* fourth straw under one and over two.
2. Then, *on the other side*, turn the outside straw under one, over two, and so on, each side alternately.

PLATTING TUSCAN.

[See Specimen, No. 32.]

1. Join eleven straws; keep six to the right hand and five to the left; place them side to side, and turn the straw next the right hand under one, over two, and under two.
2. Then on the left side turn the outside straw under one, over two, and under two; continue in this manner on each alternate side.

The only difference between this plat and the Leghorn is, that the latter consists of thirteen straws instead of eleven, and that the outside straw is passed under two straws instead of one. Since these plats have begun to be sewed in rows one over the other like straw plat, the joining-in of fresh straws should be at the one side of the plat.

When desirable to introduce any particular sort of work into a school, as spinning, knitting, straw-platting, making lace, embroidery, or any other sort which circumstances may render profitable, it will be most expedient to select scholars from different classes, and to form them into a separate one, under the direction of a competent Teacher. The association with their equals will be likely to lead to a spirit of emulation, at the same time that the general order and arrangement of the school will be preserved unimpaired, and their number may be augmented from time to time. If possible, they should be permitted to join the other classes on certain days of the week, so as to improve themselves in the knowledge of plain work generally, which to every person must be an acquirement of paramount importance.

FOURTH DIVISION.

*Muslin Work—Lace Work—Worsted Work—
Thread Work.*

In giving directions for the several works included in the Fourth Division of Needle-work, it seems necessary to observe it is not intended that they should be practised *generally* in schools for the instruction of the poor, to whom such employments would, for the most part, be utterly useless, and consequently a grievous misapplication of time. They should never be taught to any child of that class who was not a perfectly *good plain-worker*, and capable of cutting out and making up most of the articles of useful clothing usually made by females.

But as it is to be hoped that several such cases will occur, and also circumstances which may render such acquirements not only permissible but desirable for particular individuals, and principally indeed for the benefit of inexperienced Teachers, it was thought they might be deserving of a place after the more useful matter had been disposed of.

THIRTEENTH CLASS.

SATIN STITCH.

[See Specimens, 33 and 34.]

1. Draw the pattern, and carefully trace each stem, leaf, and flower, so as to preserve the shape quite correctly. The small light round hoops now in use, tend greatly to assist those who practise this and other such fancy works, as they keep the material in an even position, and are easily managed in the hand. Care should be taken to place the muslin upon the inner one, with the threads, both of warp and weft, lying quite straight each way. For some sorts of work shining boss is preferred to French cotton; but the latter answers much better for such articles as will require frequent washing.

2. After the tracing, each leaf should be filled up a little, before commencing the satin stitch, by making a few stitches back and forward, from the stem *nearly* to the point; taking care not to injure the shape of the leaf by filling too near to either. This gives the work a raised, full appearance, and if properly done, is a great improvement. The principal things to be attended to in

working satin stitch, are to make the leaves of a neat slender shape, to bring them off delicately to the point, and to set in the stitches closely, drawing the thread through gently and equally at every stitch. Expertness and neatness will depend chiefly upon practice, and it is also of importance to have good patterns.

OVERLAYING.

Overlaying on muslin or lace, is done by laying a slip of either thin muslin or Scotch cambrie over a leaf or flower, and tracing out the shape very accurately. Then sewing over the edges closely with fine thread, keeping a coarse thread in the left hand, exactly on the edge of the leaf, and so, as to lie under the sewing, and be fastened in with it. This defines, and gives a finish to the edges of the leaf. Fasten off securely, and carefully cut away the superfluous cambrie, so that the leaf or flower *only*, shall appear doubled.

VEINING.

1. Draw out threads to whatever width you desire, then, with very fine thread in your needle, sew over the *edges* on each side of the open space, to keep those threads from spreading out of their places in future washings.

2. Hold the work on the first finger of the left hand with the open threads strained across it; take four or any *even* number of threads together at one edge, and pass the needle twice across them, so as to tie them as it were together.

3. Then with the point of the needle separate them at the middle, and pass the needle under one-half, slanting to the other edge of the open space; make a stitch there *across them*, and under as *many* fresh ones. A stitch must then be set in *across both*, to tie them together.

4. Again, separate the fresh threads from the others, slanting the needle to the *opposite* edge, where an equal number of new ones must be added to the stitch, and bound together in the same manner as before, and so continue on each alternate side.

SPIDER VEINING.

1. Draw out threads, and sew over the edges on each side of the open space, so as to unite two or three threads together at every stitch (like hem-stitch), and take *exactly* the same threads on each side.

2. Then draw three or four of these bars together, and make several stitches across them at the centre, with soft Moravian cotton. Take the same number of bars again, to form another stitch, and unite them in the same manner, and so on. Fasten off each separately and securely. The open space should be, at least, *double* the width of ordinary veining.

VEINING.—THIRD SORT.

Another sort of veining may be done as follows:—

1. Draw the threads and pursue the plans directed in the first item of the preceding article.
2. Then holding the bars across the finger, pass the needle *pointed from you* under one bar and over another, so as to draw the latter in, *under* the former.
3. Do the same with the two next bars, and so on with every two bars, simply drawing your thread, and letting it remain passed through them, at the centre of the open space.

FEATHER STITCH.

This stitch is best calculated for large leaves and showy patterns; it is done in the following manner: Having drawn the pattern, begin at the stem and work *from the centre* of the leaf.

1. Make a stitch *from the middle*, in a slanting direction on one side.
2. Then a stitch on the other side, bringing out the needle each time exactly so as to form the *vein* which runs up through the centre of a leaf.

Or it may be done almost exclusively on *the right side*; taking a stitch from the centre of a leaf to the edge; and if the stitch be considered too long, the needle may be passed *across* it, in one or two places, so as to confine it.

This work fills up quickly, and the shape of the leaves is easily preserved.

OVERCASTING EDGES.

1. Trace out the pattern designed for the edge. Then hold the work on the first finger of the left hand.
2. Begin near the thumb and work towards the point of the finger. The stitch is the same as that used for button-holes, except that the looping or edge is *inverted*.

3. Be careful to do the work closely over the tracing, to define neatly any points or curves which the pattern presents, and to cut off the superfluous muslin from the edge without injuring the work.

SEEDING OR KNOTTING.

A stitch of this kind is sometimes used on muslin works, which is done in the following manner :—

1. Fasten the thread, and take the work between the thumb and first finger of the left hand.
2. Pass the thread round the point of the thumb, and out under it, holding down the loop thus formed.
3. Then pass the needle between the loop and the thumb, down through the material upon which you work, and out, so as to form the next stitch.
4. Draw the loop thus formed *close round the needle before* removing it to the next stitch. Shining boss, or a full thread of Moravian cotton should be used.

TAMBOUR.

This work appears like a chain in close successive links. It is done with a needle having a small hook on the end, and after a little practice in the stitch, goes on very quickly. It is not so much used now as formerly, but many very pretty things are still worked in this way with silk or worsted of different colours, on thin muslin or lace of either black or white grounds. The work is placed in a frame, and done by holding the needle in the right hand on the upper side of the frame, and the thread in the left hand under it.

1. Pass the needle down through the lace or muslin, catch the thread upon the hook, and bring it up to the upper side ; then, still keeping the loop on the hook, make a short stitch, passing the needle down, and again drawing up the thread through the centre of the loop.
2. Make another stitch in the same manner, and so continue ; carefully following the pattern, which should be drawn before the work is begun.
3. To fasten off, draw the last loop down to the wrong side, break off the thread, and pass it once or twice through it ; then draw it close.
4. If necessary to pass from one part of a stem, or leaf, to another part, draw down the loop in the same manner, pass your

ball of silk or cotton through it, and, without breaking the thread, begin anew at the point you desire. Practice alone gives expertness and dexterity in the management of the needle.

OPEN WORK.

It is considered superfluous to attempt to give directions for all the varieties of stitches of this kind which are to be met with upon lace or muslin, as the attentive observation of a pattern will assist learners in this stage of proficiency much more than words. A few, are, however, selected, and described as practised upon muslin.

FRENCH VEINING.

1. Fasten in your thread, and make a stitch *angularly* from *that point* and straight towards yourself, precisely like the first part of the sampler stitch, including three or four threads in the stitch, which should be drawn closely, and made open at the angles with the point of the needle.

2. Then make a second stitch to the right of the working thread, and *angularly back from it*, so that the needle will point to the left, and come out at the *open space* whence the first stitch was made.

3. Make a third stitch *angularly back from the thread* and straight towards yourself, in the same manner as the first was made.

4. Make a fourth stitch like the second, and so continue. The work should recede *from you* in a slanting direction. Several rows may be worked so as to fill up the centre of any leaf or flower.

5. In doing a second row, work *to the open spaces* formed by the preceding row, and *angularly from them*, to the space formed by each successive stitch.

OPEN WORK.—(SECOND KIND.)

A different appearance can be effected occasionally by working the second row *within one thread each way* of the preceding one, and so on with the third, fourth, &c. Two threads of the material will thus cross each other at every open space.

OPEN WORK.—(THIRD KIND.)

Hold the work with the thread lying straight before you. The work is described as receding from you.

1. Make a stitch like a *back stitch*, across three or four threads and straight towards you; draw the thread closely, and make the stitch very open at the angles.

2. Then put your needle in at the same point as before, but *directed towards the right hand*, under a like number of threads, and so as to form a stitch *exactly at right angles* with the former one. It will be necessary to make a *back stitch* across these threads also. Two stitches will now be completed, both like back-stitches, but lying in different directions, one straight towards you, and one *across* from left to right.

3. The third stitch must be done straight towards you like the first, bringing out the needle *at the open space* formed by the second stitch.

4. And the fourth at right angles with the third, as the second was with the first.

The work will recede angularly from you in this way. The second row should be worked upon the same plan, and to the *open spaces* formed by the first row.

OPEN WORK.—(FOURTH KIND.)

A beautiful and quite different pattern is produced by uniting every two rows such as the preceding, thus :

When one row is worked as directed, unite the second row to it at every open space, by catching up the thread with which you worked the former row *at every angle*, and so looping the threads of each *across* the open spaces.

Some persons draw out threads each way, but if the stitches be *very well* separated with the point of the needle, it will be unnecessary to do so on thin muslin.

Unite the third row with the fourth, the fifth row with the sixth, and so on.

The second row is in every respect done like the first, with the addition of catching up the thread of the preceding row as directed.

OPEN WORK.—(FIFTH KIND.)

1. Sew over three or four threads (in each stitch), either in a straight or in a slanting direction, so far as you require ; draw the hand rather tightly, and open the angles with the point of the needle.

2. Sew back over the same stitches in a *contrary* direction. Several rows should be worked in succession, and a difference may occasionally be produced by sewing over every second row, *once only*. The angular way looks better.

FOURTEENTH CLASS.

LACE WORK.

[See Specimens, 35 and 36.]

Lace work consists of satin-stitch, overlaying, tambour, and tracing, together with the several stitches which present the appearance of "open works."

For the first four items, see pages 40, 41, and 43.

Tracing is nothing more than going over the outline of a leaf or flower with either shining boss, or a thread of full Moravian cotton, taking up and leaving down a stitch of the ground alternately, and then filling up the centre in successive rows with fine thread.

The different open stitches upon lace are very simple indeed, consisting chiefly of sewing or passing over the ground with fine thread, so as to produce a variety of appearances, and only require to be viewed attentively to make any person capable of working them.

JOINING LACE.

The nicest mode of joining lace is to place the edges of each part one over the other, with the stitches of the grounds corresponding exactly; then, with fine thread in the needle, to sew over both, so as to unite them neatly and firmly, and to cut away the superfluous edges on each side. If properly done the joining will be scarcely discernible.

FIFTEENTH CLASS.

WORSTED WORK.

Several very pretty mats for flower-vases, ink-stands, urns, lines for bell-pulls, and other things may be worked in the common sampler stitch, and if properly done in the true stitch (for which directions are given, page 20, No. 5), *the article will not require to be lined*, as the work will appear the same on both sides, and can be fringed upon the same plan. Whatever be the stitch which is preferred in worsted works, one general direction is indispensably necessary to be attended to, namely, *let all the stitches be made in the one direction*, and if crossed, be crossed *in the same manner*. Any deviation from this rule will spoil the appearance of the work.

Tent-stitch is the most proper for fruit or flowers, as the stitches are made upon the smallest scale possible, and therefore give

opportunity to define the shape accurately, and also to intermix the greatest variety of colours. The spaces between the fruit or flowers should be all filled up with one colour, so as to form a ground.

TENT-STITCH.

Tent-stitch is done in the following manner :—

1. Use one, two, or three threads of worsted in the needle, according to the openness of the threads of the canvas, as the ground will require to be quite filled up with the work.

2. Make all the stitches, from space to space, *angularly* across two threads (one each way), and slope in the same direction; setting in the colours and shades of colours either according to your judgment or from a pattern.

Care should be taken to put the canvas into the frame as evenly as possible, as work done in this stitch is rather apt to acquire a slanting appearance.

GOBELIN, OR TAPESTRY STITCH.

This stitch is done by taking two threads in height and one in width; when copied from a Berlin pattern, take two stitches in width and one in height to one stitch of the pattern, which will bring it in the same proportion to the pattern worked in cross stitch. This is a very pretty stitch, having a softer appearance than either cross or tent stitch, and well suited for flowers or scrolls. It is done more quickly, and lies more closely than those stitches, and it may be worked on the hand with greater facility.

DOUBLE CROSS-STITCH.

1. Double cross-stitch is done like the common sampler stitch, taking, however, four threads each way instead of two.

2. When the stitch is formed in the usual manner, cross it *at each of the angular points*. This stitch is little used at present.

ECONOMY STITCH.

This stitch very nearly resembles herringbone-stitch, being done from one side to another across any certain number of threads according to fancy; and the work like herringbone being thrown up almost entirely to one side, from which circumstance the name is derived. The difference between them consists in

the stitches of the *latter* being set in quite closely, without *any* threads intervening between them. Also in herringbone the work is done from you, while in this stitch it is done towards you, and a back stitch is made at the top of each stitch.

It is frequently used to form a border to different other stitches. When used as a principal one for mats or rugs, begin at an angle, and work from thence to the opposite one in a slanting direction, like steps, making any number of stitches you fancy in a straight line towards you in each set, and taking the lower part of one set as the top of the succeeding one. Set in different well-contrasted colours in stripes.

BASKET-STITCH.

1. Put in the needle, and pass it in a *straight line* across a certain *equal* number of threads, two, four, or six, as you fancy, or in proportion to the coarseness of the canvas.

2. Make as many of these stitches, one after the other, as are necessary for your design.

3. The next row is to be done in the same manner, leaving, however, one thread *between it* and the preceding one, and taking the *centre* of the former stitches as the point from whence to begin and end each of these.

The third row will resemble the first, and the fourth will be like the second, and so on successively.

This stitch may be done in waves or diamonds, by making a certain number of stitches rise one higher than the other to a point, and then descend in the same proportion. In the former way it should be done in one colour only, and answers well as a ground for other stitches, as it is simple and fills up quickly. In the latter it makes a handsome principal stitch, and gives opportunity for the exercise of taste in the arrangement of colours and shades.

OVERLAYING.

Several very handsome things may be worked upon silk, satin, or cloth, of any colour, by placing Bolton, or canvas, of whatever texture you please, over the material, and working through both. The canvas serves as a guide, and the stitches must be set in so as not to interfere with the threads of it, which are to be drawn out on each side when the work is finished. The size of the thread

used in working must be regulated by the coarseness of the overlaid material. The stitches should appear thick and full.

In doing any thing of this kind, ground work is of course unnecessary, as the satin or cloth will answer that purpose. Tent, or cross-stitch, is best calculated for this sort of work. Canvas, formed of worsted, of silk, and even of gold wire, is now generally used for working on, with either floss-silk, *very* fine lamb's wool, or Berlin. Beautiful bracelets, waist-ribbons, bell-pulls, or fire-screens may be worked upon any of these materials (which do not require to be grounded), in either of those stitches.

EMBROIDERING-STITCH.

A stitch resembling satin-stitch, but which is quite flat, and done by passing the needle up and down across a certain number of threads, is becoming very general in canvas works. It is the same which, when wrought upon a silk ground, is called embroidering-stitch.

When working on canvas, the number of threads passed over must be increased or diminished so as to represent the pattern correctly, and the stitches should lie smoothly side to side. Stars, diamonds, leaves, and flowers may be worked in this manner.

RAISED WORK.

Animals, and fruits of different kinds, may be worked in relief by filling bits of linen with cotton, wool, or nice padding, so as to produce the desired shape; then placing them on a ground of canvas, or any kind of cloth you fancy, and attaching them to it by working across them back and forward with worsted or lamb's wool of the necessary colours and shades, until they are completely covered. Stems, leaves, &c., must be added; and baskets or cornucopias worked so as apparently to hold the fruit.

MESH WORK.

Birds, animals, and flowers, may also be worked in relief, by *doing cross-stitch over a mesh*, selecting the appropriate colours and shades as usual, and cutting the worsted open when finished. This mode gives a soft, rich, velvet-like appearance, as well as fullness to whatever you desire to represent, and the ground, if of

canvas, may be filled up, with one colour, in any stitch you fancy. In several cases it may be better to leave the worsted uncut, as when representing different sorts of dogs, such as the poodle-kind, &c., &c.

FRINGE.

Fringe is generally formed by sewing worsted very thickly in the sampler stitch, over a bit of flat bone or wood, called a mesh, and then cutting it open or leaving it uncut. It is usually sewed on in shades of the same colour, from light to dark, or the contrary; and sometimes different colours are intermixed.

But worsted may be so arranged or tied up, as to resemble flowers of different kinds, roses, jessamines, convolvuluses, &c., &c., and these flowers placed on in a border, like fringe, which looks very well. Clusters of fruit may be also used as a border to fancy-works; the fruit to be formed of velvet or cashmere, according to the kind you desire to represent, sometimes attached to small wires, or placed upon tufts of worsted of different rich shades of green, brown, amber, &c., resembling moss, and tastefully mingled. To produce this appearance worsted of these different colours should be knitted, some singly, and some two or three shades together, then wetted, partially dried, pressed under a heated smoothing-iron, and unravelled. This process makes it acquire and retain the curled appearance. It should be sewed on like a border formed of rich tufts.

Fringe, which will look quite equal to that *worsted* on canvas, may be knitted. For this purpose take *strong grey thread*, and cast on as many stitches as you require. Then cut the worsted or lamb's wool, of the colours and shades you design to use, into short lengths, from one inch to two, and insert them, two or three threads at a time, between and into each stitch as you knit it, to the end of the row. Knit the wrong side back like the heel of a stocking, and again pursue the same method in the next row on the *right side*.

Hearth-rugs, or those for placing before the doors of apartments, may be knitted in this way, and by doing the work in detached strips it can be easily managed in the hand, and when completed, these strips be sewed together on the wrong side. Some persons use very narrow slips of cloth, which make a durable rug, but less handsome than the worsted.

SIXTEENTH CLASS.

NETTING.

The thread or silk for netting is wound on the needle, a moderate quantity at a time, as the bulk must not exceed that of the pin or mesh.

Take a piece of strong thread, and tie it so as to make a loop; this must be attached to something weighty, to keep it from drawing with you while working. Then tie the thread on the needle to this loop, and take the mesh into the left hand, holding it across the open fingers with the thumb.

With the right hand pass the thread across over the mesh, and round under the fingers to the thumb, where it must be held firmly.

Then pass the needle through the loop formed upon the left hand, and also through the loop of strong thread, so as to attach the stitch to it.

Draw the thread closely round the mesh, gradually withdrawing the fingers from the loop, and using them so as to keep it from entangling while the knot is forming. Make as many of these stitches, one after the other, as you require, and if it be intended to make the article round, join the first and last loops together by *netting a stitch through them*. The different patterns of netting are all produced by using meshes of different sizes, and either widening or narrowing in proportion to these sizes, or in accordance with the pattern you propose.

To widen; net a certain number of stitches through one loop.

To narrow; pass the needle through several loops, and net them into one stitch.

Seeded and spotted netting are done in the same manner.

It may seem almost superfluous to remark that netting is applied to several *useful* as well as ornamental purposes, viz.:—nets for fishing, and for fruit trees, window curtains, &c., &c.

NETTED PELLERINES, OR TIPPETS.

Netted pellerines for children, of white worsted, with an occasional row of some other lively colour, look very well, and afford more warmth than is generally supposed. Even tippets of the long boa kind have been netted of lamb's wool, and look well. For this article a long narrow purse is first prepared, consisting of four or five stitches only, and a soft woollen line passed through the centre.

To this ground-work, the outer rows are added round and round, the last outside row is sometimes formed of pink or blue worsted

TATTING.

Tatting is done with very *fine* bobbin, or very *coarse* spool cotton. It is for the most part used as an edge to babies' dresses in one row or several, but it may of course be applied to different purposes.

It consists of loops of equal sizes, worked at regular distances on the edge of any article, and if a second or a third row be desirable, each loop of these should be formed *exactly* at the centre of the preceding one. To form a stitch—

1. Hold the work in the left hand with the right side of the article next you; fasten the thread, and at the distance of about a quarter of an inch pass the needle in on the right side, *pointed from you*, through the edge, and so that it will form a loop.

2. Then holding the thread under the thumb, pass the needle in on the wrong side, *pointed to you*, and just close to the last stitch. This, as it were ties the two loops together.

3. Make another stitch at the same distance the first was made, and the loop of the same size.

4. Unite it with the following one as before directed, and so proceed with each succeeding one. To ensure regularity in the size of the stitches, they may be formed over a mesh, but this is rarely necessary.

Tatting may be done upon either the right or the wrong side, according to choice, and there is a slight difference between the appearance of each. Several rows may be worked upon frocks, collars, &c., as well as at the *edges*, with very fine bobbin, and upon babies' bonnets, pelisses, &c., with silk cord, so as to produce a very ornamental appearance.

TAPE TRIMMING.

Fine Holland tape may be formed into trimming or insertion, by folding it into a succession of points, in an inverted order, as follows:—

1. Take one end of the tape in the left hand, holding it from left to right. Fold the left end towards you like a half handkerchief, the top selvage being *straight* up the middle; then fold the right hand side of the tape, so as to meet the former up the

middle, and to form a point at the top. One point will then be completed, and the tape will be straight towards you.

2. Next fold the tape *back from you* underneath, so that the selvage will lie straight from *left to right*: then fold the tape from the *right upwards*, so as to lie from you, the selvage being straight up the middle, which will complete the lower point and serve as a model for the remainder of the work. The points must be kept in shape by tacking them along the middle on the wrong side.

Several rows of this kind may be joined one to another, by sewing the points of each together. The open spaces formed by this joining may be filled up, by making four or five stitches like small loops all round them with fine thread, connecting each loop with the following one, and uniting them all at the centre by passing the needle successively through each, and drawing the whole *nearly* together. If the tape be fine, this makes a handsome and very durable insertion.

THREAD WORK.

NECK-CHAINS, BRACELETS, RETICULES, &c.

Bracelets, Neck-chains, Reticule-bags, or Purses, are frequently made of purse-silk, silk-cord, or fine twine of different colours, sold for the purpose.

This work is usually done in a frame of very simple construction, about twelve or fourteen inches long and eight or nine wide. The threads are made fast at one end of this frame to a round bit of wood, set across for the purpose, while at the nearer end they are inserted at pleasure into little niches slightly made in another upright bit of wood. The object is to keep the threads which are worked upon, firmly stretched, while the silk or twine is passed across them with the fingers, somewhat like button-hole stitch. The number of threads set up must be proportioned to the width you design to make the article. Two of them are always used to work upon, therefore the number should be double.

Then, having made your threads fast at one end (generally to a slip of whalebone, which should be attached to the round bit of wood before alluded to), and placed them in order—insert two of them into the niches close to each other, and draw them tightly.

The stitch is done as follows:—

1. Take two threads, one in each hand, pass that in the right hand across to the left, so as to form a loop.

2. Then pass that in the left hand *over* the former, *under* the threads upon which you work, and *up* through the loop. Draw the two threads on each side, and make the stitch quite close.

3. In forming the second stitch, pass the thread from the *left hand* to the *right*, so as to form the loop on *that* side, and so continue on each side alternately.

By working several stitches in succession, upon the same threads, a flat cord is produced; and by working two only at a time upon each set, and then changing the threads of the ground the zig-zag pattern of the reticule bag is produced. Bracelets are now very generally made in this way of silk cord. Chains or bracelets are frequently worked in the former way, to the length of an inch or half an inch each line, and these lines connected by an interchange of threads between every two, passing a thread from each line across to the other, through gold, garnet, or coloured beads, either singly or so as to form diamonds.

BRAID CHAINS.

Another kind of chain is formed of *very fine silk braid* (a dark colour is preferable), passed across back and forward so as to form links. The braid for this purpose is sold in pieces of a suitable length, and must be cut into two equal parts, and these placed one over the other at the centre, in contrary directions.

1. Then hold them upon the fingers, so that they will appear to lie across, and pass the one next you, back from you, so that two braids will be at the same side (leaving *the link* thus formed *rather open*).

2. Then pass one across from the left hand to the right. Two braids will then lie back from you, and two will lie on the right hand.

They should be placed so as to lie side by side, and not one over the other.

3. Take the one not hitherto disturbed from the back, and bring it towards you.

4. And from the right hand, pass across to the left the other braid, which must be passed out *through the link*, formed by the *first move*, so as to interweave them into a little square kind of platform,

with a braid at each angle. When this is correctly formed, it will serve as a model for the remainder of the work; for which pursue the same methods until all the braid is wrought up. Spaces of braid are sometimes left unwoven at every inch or half inch. In the former way, if two colours are used, they will present a spiral appearance through the chain.

CORD CHAINS, BRACELETS, OR PURSES.

Chains or bracelets are sometimes made of silk-cord, or mohair, as follows:—

1. Take four cords, or any number you please, and fasten them at one end.
2. Take one in each hand; pass that in the right hand round over that in the left hand, so as to form a sort of loop, and secure the end between the second and the third fingers; keep the loop down upon the fingers with the thumb.
3. Then take the left cord and bring it round to the right like a loop, pass it *over* the part secured by your fingers, *under* the right cord, *over* the loop formed by the right, and out under the left. This produces an elastic and handsome sort of net-work. The work must be connected by using *one* of the former cords in the formation of the *second tie*, and so on with each succeeding cord in the order in which it lies. Purses or reticules may be wrought in the same manner.

ANOTHER KIND OF RETICULE OR PURSE.

Purses or reticules may be formed of silk-cord in the following manner:—

Take an end of the cord and pass it round either upon your fingers, or upon a shape sold for the purpose, and carefully fasten it. Then pass round a second row under the first; these two rows must be fastened together by taking a needleful of strong sewing-silk of some lively colour, that will form a good contrast to the cord, and working three or four stitches of overcasting at regular distances all round. The cord must still be passed round and round until the purse is of a proper size, and the rows then gradually contracted to a point. Each row must be connected to the preceding one as soon as it is formed, in the manner already directed, observing to fasten the third row at the *middle* of the

space s left when joining the first and second; the fourth, so as to agree with the fastening of the second; the fifth to correspond with the third, and so on.

This will form diamonds. The sewing-silk must be passed through at the back from one fastening to another, so as to appear at the connecting points only.

The most valuable and most elegant kind of thread-work, is bobbin-lace, which is an article of great beauty, and notwithstanding the extreme delicacy of the texture, one of great durability.

No attempt is made to describe the making of this article, which may be said to belong to a particular branch of manufacture and which continually varies, in accordance with the pattern proposed.

DIRECTIONS FOR CUTTING OUT.

DIRECTIONS FOR CUTTING OUT

THE DIFFERENT

SPECIMENS OF NEEDLE-WORK.

FIRST CLASS.

PAPER.

[See Page 12.]

Cut soft paper three inches square. Old copies answer very well for this purpose.

CALICO.

[See Page 13.]

1. Cut a yard of low priced calico, suppose about twenty-seven inches wide, along the selvage, into nine strips.

2. Again cut each of these strips into thirteen parts. This will furnish one hundred and seventeen pieces, each three inches square, or about thirty-nine yards of hemming.

Small children, or those just beginning, may, with advantage, practise upon the long strips, each of which may again be cut in two. In this way the yard will supply thirty-six yards of hemming, and afford an opportunity for considerable practice in the stitch without any impediments from corners, which young children find difficult to manage. An equal quantity of white and of printed calico should be used.

SECOND CLASS.

SEWING.

[See Page 13.]

The work for this class is supplied by giving the children the pieces which were hemmed by the pupils of the First Class, teaching them to sew them together; the square pieces, so as

with every four to form a diamond of two printed and two white squares, placed angularly, and the long strips alternate with white and printed. If each square thus formed be lined separately, and the edges of the lining turned in on every side, then sewed to another square, so that all the seams will be on the inside, a very substantial quilt can be made up and lined at the same time, and a large supply of work for practice be furnished to a school. If not thought too clumsy, the lining may be further cut into pieces equally small as those which form the outside. Each square should be quilted *before it is sewed to another*. This can be done by either the Third or the Fourth Class; the former may run it in waves or diamonds, the latter back-stitch it in similar patterns; in either case it should be begun *a little inside* the edges, which, to be sewed to other pieces, must be left open.

THIRD CLASS.

[See Page 14.]

1. Cut a yard of white and a yard of printed calico into strips about an inch wide.
2. Cut each of these strips into nine parts, the strips should be run and felled, or sewed and felled, alternate white and coloured.

FOURTH CLASS.

[See Page 15.]

1. Cut a yard of white calico into ten strips.
2. Cut each of these into ten parts. There will be one hundred wrists three inches and a half long and about two and a half wide. If approved, a bit of muslin may be given to prepare for removal, and it will be of advantage if each child stitches two wrists of this kind, and keeps them for her own use in the stocking-in class.

FIFTH CLASS.

[See Page 16.]

1. Divide a yard of white calico about three-quarters wide, selvage-wise, into five strips.
2. Cut each strip into twelve equal parts. You will have sixty pieces, five in the breadth and twelve in the length. They are to be doubled for working upon.

SIXTH CLASS.

[See Page 17.]

1. Take a strip about six inches wide, off a yard of three quarter wide white calico, along the selvage. This may be appropriated to the use of some other of the classes.

2. Then divide the remaining piece into two strips, and divide each of these across into twelve parts. There will be twenty-four pieces ten and a half inches wide and three deep.

A quarter yard of four-fourths or five-fourths muslin may be cut in three or four strips, and each of these cut across into three parts; there will be nine or twelve pieces for gathering.

SEVENTH CLASS.

[See Page 18.]

1. Take half a yard of four-fourths muslin. Cut two strips across from one selvage to the other, and about three and a half inches deep.

2. Cut one of these strips into nine equal parts for centre pieces. The other strip may be cut into wrists for the fine work of the Fourth or Sixth Class.

3. Then divide the remaining piece into ten parts for frills. These will answer for trimming the nine centre-pieces; each will be about one inch deep and forty long; the tenth strip must be cut into nine parts, and one part added to each of the other strips.

The precise width of the muslin must of course be immaterial: if a greater or lesser width be more convenient, let it be cut upon the same scale.

Infants' caps or small pellerines trimmed, furnish suitable work for this class.

EIGHTH CLASS.

[See Page 19.]

The common canvas usually measures eighteen to twenty inches in width. Cut a yard in the following manner:—

1. Take off a piece about four inches deep from one selvage to another.

2. Then cut the remainder along the selvage into three equal parts, so that each strip will be about six inches wide.

3. Each of these strips must be cut across into four parts. There will be twelve samplers eight inches long and six wide. This size is quite large enough to contain the letters, and so many may be given in succession as will make a child perfect in the stitch. Two will generally be found sufficient.

The piece first taken off may be cut into squares, and given to the darning class.

NINTH CLASS.

DARNS.

[See Page 21.]

1. Cut a yard of canvas about eighteen inches wide, along the selvage, into four strips.

2. Cut each of these into nine equal parts; there will be thirty-six pieces. When hemmed they should be about three inches square. Practise with cotton of two well-contrasted colours.

PATCHES.

[See Page 25.]

The pieces for patches should be about three inches square when hemmed. The piece taken out of the centre about an inch and half square. Cut printed or striped calico upon the plan hitherto recommended, and so as to avoid waste.

GRAFTING PIECES.

[See Page 25.]

Stocking web should be cut into pieces which when hemmed will be about three inches square. The piece taken out at the centre should be *ripped* above and below, and cut on each side, and be about an inch square. These small bits may be given to others for practising the stitch. The piece inserted should be *rather* larger than the former, as the sides must be turned in.

FINE DRAWING PIECES.

[See Page 26.]

The smallest bits of cloth answer for this work; they are better of different colours, and may be joined in stars, hexagons, or waves.

TENTH CLASS.

HERRINGBONE.

[See Page 26.]

Herringbone-stitch should be first practised upon bits of calico or muslin, then upon small pieces of flannel, as the making of flannel articles requires a knowledge of the stitch. The spaces between the rows of stitching on common wrists may occasionally be used for this purpose, as well as for knotting.

Handsome reticule bags are sometimes made of striped ticken ; the plain parts worked over in this stitch either with cotton of different colours, or with silk.

Muslin specimens of herringbone should be about four inches long and three wide. Flannel specimens, cut in two, so as when joined to be of the same dimensions.

HEART-PIECES.

[See Page 27.]

Heart-pieces are made of square bits of muslin about three and a half inches each way, cut down the middle, along the warp, to half the depth. The small gusset something less than an inch square. A quarter yard of muslin will make twenty of them.

SHIRT.

[See Page 27.]

The small shirt seven and a half inches long, five and a half wide.

Sleeves, three and a quarter inches long, three wide.

Sleeve gussets, one inch square.

Collar, a narrow band, about three inches in length.

Neck and side gussets, rather less than an inch square, cut diagonally.

Wrists, one inch and three quarters long, three quarters of an inch deep (when doubled).

Full piece for bosom, three inches wide, and about three deep, to be set in on one side, the fulness on the other side to be formed by cutting the body of the shirt within an inch and a half of the arm.

DIRECTIONS FOR CUTTING OUT

A FEW OF THE MOST SIMPLE ARTICLES OF ATTIRE.

PLAIN SHIRTS.

It is believed that few persons are unacquainted with the mode of cutting out a single shirt; but as cutting out a piece of linen might possibly present a difficulty to some, the following scale is added, which it is hoped may be found useful. It is calculated for plain shirts, and where a difference is desirable, persons can make such alteration in particular parts as their own judgment will suggest.

Shirts are now variously made. Instead of fastening on collars, many have the neck set into narrow bands, and the collars made separately; the breasts made full, by setting in cambric or very fine linen with fancy-work; and the wrists and collars cut from the cloth folded angularly, with several other variations from the common mode. Some of these may be regarded as decided improvements, but they are not contemplated in the following directions.

The piece of linen is supposed to measure twenty-six yards long, and to be full yard wide; of these dimensions it will be sufficient for eight shirts, cut as follows:—

1. The bodies should be first cut, for which purpose take off seventeen yards, and divide it into eight equal parts, each will be two yards and half-quarter long.
2. Next cut off five yards and half-quarter for eight pairs of sleeves; divide this into eight equal parts. Each breadth will make a pair of sleeves twenty inches long and half yard wide.
3. Take off seven-eighths for six collars; cut this along the selvage into three equal parts; each will be twelve inches wide and must be cut across at the middle, so that the length will be about fifteen inches and three-quarters.
4. Cut off half a yard for six pair of wrist-bands; there will be six in the width of the cloth, each six inches wide, and two in the length, nine inches long.
5. Next cut off twelve inches for six pair of sleeve-gussets; the width of the cloth will give six, each six inches wide, and the length will give two, six inches long.

6. Then cut off six pair of sleeve-binders ; they should be about twenty-five inches long, therefore cut off half a yard and three nails. The width of the cloth will allow of twelve strips, each three inches wide.

7. The shoulder-straps for six shirts may be next cut ; for this purpose take off ten inches and a half. The twelve strips can be cut from the width of the cloth, each will be three inches wide.

8. The neck and side gussets may be of the same dimensions. Accordingly cut off nine inches ; divide this along the selvage into eight strips ; each will be four inches and half wide, and when cut across the middle, four and a half inches long. These squares cut angularly will answer both purposes for the eight shirts.

9. Two collars, two pair of wrist-bands, two pair of sleeve-binders, two pair of shoulder-straps, and two pair of sleeve-gussets, are still wanted to complete the eight shirts, and one yard of the cloth remains. Cut this in the following manner :—

10. Take a strip twelve inches wide off the full length, along the selvage ; when cut across this will make two collars.

11. Next cut off another strip in the same direction, six inches wide ; this when cut across into *four* parts, will make two pair of wrist-bands.

12. Then cut off four other strips, each three inches wide ; and cut these across so that one part of each will be twenty-five inches and a half long, and the other ten and a half. The four longer strips will make two pair of sleeve-binders, and the four shorter ones two pair of shoulder-straps.

13. The strip yet undisposed of will be six inches wide ; and thirty-six long ; fold this angularly, so as when opened to produce a square, and cut four of these for the two pair of sleeve-gussets. The small remnant, twelve inches by six, may be cut into breast and wrist-gussets.

NIGHT-SHIRT.

Night-shirts are, in every respect, made like plain day-shirts ; but the bodies should be longer, and the collars and wrist-bands, wider. Strong calico is preferred to linen for this purpose by some persons, being more absorbent. Some persons like the sleeves and wrist-bands joined quite round, only allowing room for the hands to pass through.

Somewhat less than twenty-one yards of yard-wide linen or calico, will make six very full-sized men's night-shirts, cut as follows :—

1. Cut off fifteen yards for the bodies, and divide them into six equal parts; each will be two and a half yards long.
2. Then cut off three yards and three-eighths for sleeves; divide it into six parts; each will be about twenty inches long, and when cut lengthwise into two parts, will make a pair of sleeves.
3. Next take off one yard and four inches for collars; cut them as in page 62, No. 3; each will be twenty inches long.
4. Cut off twenty inches for wrist-bands, and subdivide it as before directed, page 62, No. 4; each wrist will be ten inches long.
5. Cut off twelve inches for sleeve gussets.
6. Ten inches and half for shoulder-straps.
7. And nine inches for neck and side gussets.

PLAIN CHEMISES.

Twenty-seven yards of yard wide linen, will make twelve plain chemises, large enough for most persons. Some variety exists in the formation of this article, as well as in that of the preceding. Many persons like the sleeves made full, either angularly cut, or straight, and set into stitched bands, or work, like those of petticoats. A small tri-cornered bit is sometimes added across at the shoulder; a button sewed on at the joining-in of the sleeve, and the angular point of the former bit is attached to it, so as to pass over and cover the strap of the stays. Some persons prefer chemises cut out round the neck, and trimmed; the present calculation supposes them to be cut with lappets. If the former be preferred, somewhat less linen will answer, as some of the gussets may be cut from the pieces sloped out.

Again, some calculate the length of the chemise from the chest only, and add the narrow strips which form the shoulders, this latter is a very economical way; and if lappets be not considered essential, answers very well for children. Twenty-five yards will make twelve chemises, exclusive of the sleeves, &c., cut as follows:—

1. Cut that quantity into four equal parts, each piece will be six yards and quarter long.
2. Then cut each of these four into five breadths; each breadth will be one yard and quarter long.
3. Every five breadths must be sewed together like a bag; the seams made flat and smooth, tacked together, then folded back and forward very correctly into three equal parts, pinned, and then cut diagonally from one end to the other.

The three chemises will be cut at once in this way.

When the linen is folded as directed, it appears precisely as one chemise would, and, as a sort of *general guide*, for arranging the width at the shoulders, it is *suggested* to fold the chemise into three parts, and to allow a *very little* more than one-third part for the top, while the other two-thirds will form the lower part. This excess of a third part should never exceed *one inch*.

4. One yard and ten inches will make the twelve pair of sleeves; divide this across from one selvage to the other, into eight equal parts: each of these strips will be six inches deep, and must be cut into three parts, there will be twenty-four pieces six inches deep and twelve inches wide.

5. Fifteen inches will make twenty-one gussets; divide this quantity across from selvage to selvage into three parts, and again divide each of these strips into seven parts: the squares will be five inches each way.

It is usual to cut the sleeves with the gussets attached to them at one side. In this way every breadth of linen (such as referred to) will make one pair of sleeves and gussets, and for the twelve chemises exactly two yards of linen will be required.

Some persons put two full breadths of linen into a chemise, and, when the material is only seven-eighths wide, it may be requisite. No advantage is obtained from sewing up several breadths together in cutting chemises of these dimensions; therefore, let the *full* length designed for one be doubled across like a shirt, and before it is sewed, a gore taken off from the top, on each side, to *half the length*, and sloped to a point. These gores must be added to the lower part of the chemise. Seams on the shoulders are thus unnecessary.

Or take off a gore on one side, the *full* length, before the linen is sewed, and sew it on to the other side.

Or cut the linen into separate breadths, and sew every two together like a bag. Place the seams together, and pin them exactly. Fold the linen diagonally from one end to the other in the proper proportions, and cut.

NIGHT CHEMISES.

Night chemises are made with collars, wrists, shoulder-straps, &c., like shirts. For grown-up persons they should be cut from at least two full breadths of cloth. Twenty-three yards and a quarter will make six full-sized shifts.

1. Eighteen yards for the six bodies—each will be three yards long.
2. Three yards for sleeves—each eighteen inches long.
3. One yard for collars—each eighteen inches long.
4. Eighteen inches for wrist-bands—each nine inches long.
5. Twelve inches for gussets (sleeve), six inches square.
6. Ten inches for shoulder-straps.
7. Four inches and half for neck-gussets, cut in half. Neck-gussets for two will be wanted.

For grown persons, night chemises should be cut down at the breast like shirts, and those parts, together with the collars and wrist-bands, trimmed. Those for children are better open at the back of the neck, and should have the collars put on accordingly. Instead of shoulder-straps and gussets, pieces are sometimes let in on the shoulders, which gradually widen from those points to the neck. But this is mere matter of taste.

NIGHT WRAPPERS.

Night wrappers are generally made of calico or long-cloth, and the minor parts may be cut by the same rules as night chemises, to which they correspond. The bodies alone differ, and are to be made long or short agreeably to fancy. About three-fourths of a yard long, and one yard and half wide, are the most usual dimensions: six yards and three quarters will make six bodies of this size. The wrist, collars, &c., to be trimmed. Shoulder-straps are unnecessary.

FROCKS.

Frocks are so variously made, and so continually change their forms, that scarcely any directions can be offered which will be permanently useful. At present the skirts are made very full, and the mode of taking out gores, so general heretofore, is now quite in disuse. Tucks have also disappeared, but as it is quite possible that these things may again be introduced, a few words are added on the subject.

Printed articles, or any in which the two sides of the cloth different, require to be cut with attention, so that the backs, sides, and sleeves may answer for those different parts. To prevent mistakes, and ensure their answering for the contrary sides, it will be best to cut them from the cloth with the corresponding sides (whether right or wrong) placed together, and if printed

the pattern should proceed upwards. As the sleeves are cut angularly, the pattern should proceed to the shoulder, and the most straight part of each sleeve should be set in to the front of the frock.

If gores be introduced, the same rules apply to them. The sloped side of the gore should be placed to the back of the dress. Gores for printed articles, or any which have different sides, should not be cut *one out* of the other; for such, the cloth should be folded double, the selvages together, and a piece cut diagonally *from* the centre.

If tucks be used, when the dress is hemmed and the distance at which it is proposed to run the tuck regulated, make a fold at that point, and set in a pin. Continue to mark the dress at certain distances and at the same depth all round, placing the edges of the hem together for this purpose, and crease down the spaces between these several marks. Then fold down the double edge of the tuck equally deep all round, and crease it down firmly, so that the impression may remain and serve as a guide in running. The same mode must be pursued with each successive tuck, the edge of the one being taken as the guide to the formation of the succeeding. The deep border now in use may be done upon the same plan.

Pellerines or tippets are rather useful articles to make up in schools for the poor, as they supply a good deal of work for practice, contribute to neatness by forming a comfortable covering for the neck, and may be made of a great variety of cheap materials. If formed of calico, they may be lined, or not, and frilled, and will afford opportunity for practising nearly all the different sorts of plain work, as the collars may be either run or back-stitched, and knotted, the tippet and frill must be hemmed, whipped, sewed, &c. &c.

Very comfortable and neat looking pellerines are sometimes made of the listing edges of cloth sewed at one edge on lining cut to the proper shape, beginning at the neck and continuing downwards in successive layers round and round.

BOYS' DRESSES.

Boys' dresses and trowsers should be made of strong materials, and to fit quite easily, so that their limbs may be free and unconstrained. The more simple the shape of the dress, the more

graceful in general it is. The back and front of the dress formed of full plaits stitched down from the throat to the waist and set in to a collar at the neck—the shoulders joined by setting in small gussets—the sleeves easy, and the waist confined by a belt worn over the dress, seems one of the most simple and unexceptionable modes. Or the upper part of the dress from a little below the shoulders to the neck, both back and front, may be formed of a plain gusset, fitted easily to the shape, to which the dress should be joined, and the waist confined by a belt as before mentioned. When required to be particularly nice, the edges may be finished either with braid or tating.

BOYS' BIBS.

Bibs for boys are generally made so as to cover the child completely round, and have collars, wrists, &c. A simple mode of cutting them is to form the bib and the sleeves from the same piece.

1. To do this, fold the material for one bib across from selvage to selvage, in the manner a shirt is folded; then double it, placing the selvages together.

2. The doubled uncut end is to form the neck and sleeves, therefore adjust the proper width for the latter at that end, and set in a pin.

3. Then place the material before you with the selvages next you, and cut from the pin at the selvage towards the centre, in a straight line, so as to make the sleeves a suitable length, or to reduce the bib at the waist to whatever width you please.

4. You may then either slope off the piece thence to the tail like a gore, or take out any portion of it you please, making a couple of large plaits on the hips to confine the fulness, and stitching them down to a strap placed on the wrong side.

5. Then slope it out at the neck, to a proper shape, and cut it down nine or ten inches in a straight line, to form the back. The sleeves must be joined, either narrowing them towards the ends, or gathering and setting on wrists. A small gusset under the arm will improve the shape.

If the material be too narrow to allow of the entire length of the sleeves being formed from it, cut it to any distance from the selvage you please, and add pieces to lengthen the sleeves. A loose belt sewed on at the front, and to button at the back, may be worn with this bib.

WRAPPERS FOR INFANTS.

Very neat wrappers for infants may be cut nearly in the same manner, but these will be improved by the following change:—

1. When the first cut from the selvage towards the centre is made, so as to form the sleeves, make a second cut lower down, within two and a half or three inches of the former, and exactly in the same direction.

2. Then cut away the piece between these two, which will form the sides of the dress.

3. When the piece is removed, continue to cut the lower part of the waist from the skirt, about two inches farther on, to form the waist. You may then slope off some of the fulness from the upper part of the skirt, or not, as you fancy.

4. Next slope out the dress of a proper shape at the neck, leaving it open either at the back or the front, and if liked, small neck-gussets may be let in to give it ease. The sides should be joined and the skirts gathered or plaited, and set in full on the hips to the waist, formed by the third cut. The dress should be made full both back and front; the fulness across the front to the hips to be gathered and stocked in to a belt, sufficiently long to tie at the back, the ends of which may be rounded and trimmed.

Finish the sleeves in the same manner as directed for the bib.

Short working-wrappers for women may be cut in the same manner; but these should, of course, be quite open, and made more simply.

GIRLS' BIBS.

The shape of girls' bibs is so simple and so generally known, as to require no particular direction. They are more nice if trimmed at the neck and arms.

In the following Tables for Shirts, Frocks, &c., &c., the rules must be regarded as altogether general. Cases must constantly occur where differences from them will be necessary. In that for Frocks, no rules have been given for the bodies of the four largest sizes, the shapes and patterns of these presenting continual variety.

Nothing is contemplated in giving the Tables further than that they may serve as *general* guides, and save the trouble of calculation to those Teachers who may have much work to cut out, and, from the variety of their other avocations, little spare time.

PLAIN SHIRTS.

SIZES.	Length of shirt from shoulder.	Whole width of shirt to be doubled and cut in gore.	Narrow part of gore.	Broad part of gore.	Length of sleeve.	Whole width of sleeve.	Sleeve gusset (square).	Length of shoulder.	Depth of bosom.	Depth of back.	Length of arm-hole.
No. 1. Infants.	12 inches.	24 inches.	To be given down the middle of front.	3 ins.	7 ins.	2½ ins.	3 ins.	3 ins. (flap).	2½ ins.	5 ins.	6 ins.
No. 2. 2 Years.	18 inches.	31 inches.	Not gored; flaps such as in men's shirts, 2 inches deep.	3½ ins.	8 ins.	3 ins.	2½ ins.	3½ ins. (flap).	3 ins.	6 ins.	6 ins.
No. 3. 3 Years.	24 yd. to 26 yd.	41 yd. to 43 yd.	Not gored; flaps 7 inches deep.	4 ins.	9 ins.	3½ ins.	3 ins.	4 ins. (flap).	3½ ins.	6 ins.	6 ins.
No. 4. 6 Years.	30 yd. to 32 yd.	47 yd. to 49 yd.	8½ inches.	4 ins.	10 ins.	3½ ins.	3 ins.	4½ inches.	3½ ins.	8½ ins.	8½ ins.
No. 5. 12 Years.	1 yd. to 1¼ yd.	1¼ yd. to 1½ yd.	10 inches.	4½ ins.	10½ ins.	4 ins.	3½ ins.	6 inches.	2½ ins.	9½ ins.	9½ ins.
No. 6. 16 Years.	1½ yd. to 1¾ yd.	1¾ yd. to 2 yd.	12 or 13 in.	5 ins.	11 ins.	4½ ins.	3½ ins.	6½ inches.	4 ins.	10½ ins.	10½ ins.
No. 7. Woman.	1¾ yd. to 2 yd.	2 yd. to 2¼ yd.	11 to 12 in.	6 ins.	12 ins.	5 ins.	4 ins.	7 inches.	4 ins.	11 ins.	11 ins.

NOTE.—The measurements in Nos. 1, 2, and 3, answer for either Boys or Girls.

PLAIN FROCKS.

SIZES.		Length of skirt.	Width of skirt.	Length of body.	Width of body (gathered, and set into a band, about an inch deep).	Length of top band.	Length of band for the waist.	Length of sleeves.	Width of sleeves.	Length of band for sleeves.	Length of shouldercap.
No. 1.	Infants.	to 1 yd.	1½ to 1¾ yd.	3½ ins.	36 ins.	20½ ins.	20 ins.	3½ ins.	12 ins.	7½ ins.	3½ ins.
No. 2.	Three quarter clothes.	¾ yd.	1½ to 1¾ yd.	4 ins.	36 ins.	22½ ins.	22½ ins.	4 ins.	12 ins.	8½ ins.	4½ ins.
No. 3.		¾ yd.	1½ yd.	5 ins.				6 ins.	13 ins.	9 ins.	5 ins.
No. 4.	7 Years.	11 or 12 nls.	1½ yd.	6½ ins.				7 ins.	15 ins.	9½ ins.	5 ins.
No. 5.	10 Years.	13 or 14 nls.	2¼ yd.	7½ ins.				8 ins.	17 ins.	10 ins.	6 ins.
No. 6.	14 Years.	16 to 18 nls.	2½ yd.	8½ ins.				9 ins.	19 or 20 ins.	11 ins.	7 ins.

FLANNEL PETTICOAT.

SIZES.	Length from the waist.	Whole width of petticoat.	Length of band or body.	Width of band or body.	Length of open down the back.
No. 1. Infants.	9, 10, or 11 nls.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	20 ins.	6 ins.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
No. 2. Larger Infants.	10, 11, or 12 nls.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	22 ins.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
No. 3. 2 Years.	8 or 9 nls.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	25 ins.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
No. 4. 5 Years.	10, 11, or 12 nls.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	27 ins.	7 ins.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
No. 5. 8 Years.	13, 14, or 15 nls.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	27 ins.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	7 ins.
No. 6. 12 Years.	16 or 17 nls.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 yd.	29 ins.	8 ins.	7 ins.
No. 7. Woman.	18, 19, or 20 nls.	2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	31 ins.	8 ins.	8 ins.

The bodies to be made *double*, either of satten or strong calico, and the petticoats neatly plaited and set into them. The seams of the flannel should go down the sides of the petticoat, and some persons like them sloped a little at the seams, to prevent too much fulness at the top; but in fine flannel this is unnecessary. From four to five inches should be left plain, without plaits at the middle of the front. For infants the petticoats should be bound round the bottom.

BOYS' BIBS, WITH SLEEVES.

SIZES.	Length of bib.	Width of bib.	Length of collar.	Width of collar.	Length of sleeve.	Width of sleeve.	Length of wristband.	Width of wristband (to be folded double).	Sleeve-gusset (square).	Neck-gusset, cut in half diagonally, or a piece let in on the shoulder, sloped on each side.	Width of gusset next the collar.	Width of gusset next the sleeve.	Length from collar to sleeve.
No. 1.	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	1 yd.	12 ins.	6 ins.	13 ins.	12 ins.	7 ins.	4 ins.	4 ins.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	2 ins.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
No. 2.	$\frac{3}{4}$ yd.	1 yd.	13 ins.	7 ins.	15 ins.	13 ins.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	2 ins.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
No. 3.	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1 ul.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	14 ins.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	14 ins.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	5 ins.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	5 ins.
No. 4.	$\frac{3}{4}$ yd.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	15 ins.	8 ins.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	15 ins.	8 ins.	5 ins.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	4 ins.	4 ins.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
No. 5.	1 yd.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	16 ins.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	18 ins.	16 ins.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	5 ins.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$5\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
No. 6.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ yd.	17 or 18 ins.	9 ins.	19 or 20 ins.	18 ins.	9 ins.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	3 ins.	6 ins.

GIRLS' BIBS.

SIZES.	Length of bib.	Width of bib.	Length of arm-hole.	Neck-gusset, (square.)*
No. 1.	$\frac{3}{4}$ yd.	$\frac{3}{4}$ yd.	6 ins.	4 ins.
No. 2.	$\frac{3}{4}$ & nl.	$\frac{3}{4}$ yd.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
No. 3.	$\frac{3}{4}$ yd.	$\frac{3}{4}$ & nl.	7 ins.	5 ins.
No. 4.	$\frac{3}{4}$ yd.	1 yd.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	5 ins.
No. 5.	1 yd.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	8 ins.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
No. 6.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yd.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	6 ins.

* Cut in half, diagonally, about an inch taken off the angle, so as to join ^{to} even with the arm-hole. A small slope to be taken out at the neck in front.

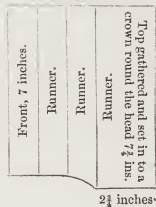
BOYS' CAPS.

SIZES.	Length of cap round the head. (Subtract at the ear, on each side, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch).	Length of cap (straight in front).	Depth of cap at top.	Depth from top to back of the neck.
No. 1.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	14 ins.	7 ins.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.
No. 2.	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	15 ins.	8 ins.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
No. 3.	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	16 ins.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
No. 5.	20 ins.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	4 ins.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Cap. $\frac{1}{2}$ full size.

Top gathered and set in to a crown.

In these calculations allowance is made for runners and for turning in.



MODEL TABLES.

Two Model Tables are here given for registering the progress of each child through the several branches of Needle-work.

The first Table will show the progress from one Division to another—each Division comprising Four Classes. The second Table is designed for the more minute account of the advancement of pupils from Class to Class.

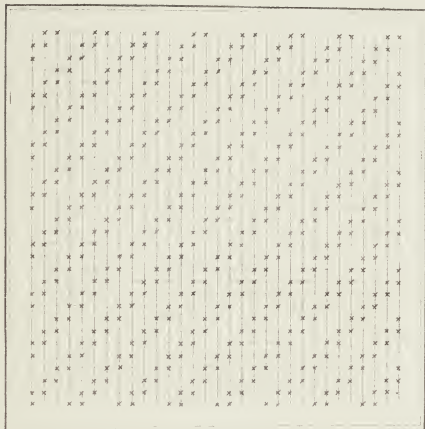
A few names are inserted in each Table as examples of the way in which they are to be filled up—and it will be only necessary further to observe, that in the columns of Divisions or Classes the dates are expressed by figures—the first figure representing the number of the month, and the second figure the number of the day. The List may be ruled to contain fifty names.

The discretion of the persons over the School will determine which List is to be used.

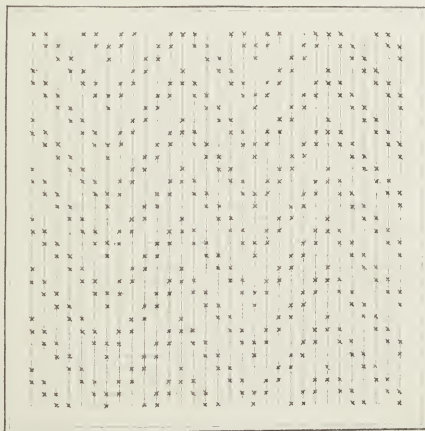
SCHOOL REGISTRY.—NEEDLE-WORK CLASSES.						
—NATIONAL SCHOOL—1835.						
Registry Number.	Class Number.	NAME.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.
316	1	<i>Mary Sharman</i> ,	1/14	1/29	4/27	7/16
274	2	<i>Jane Armstrong</i> ,	2/4	1/05		
357	3	<i>Fanny Murphy</i> ,	3/14	7/9		

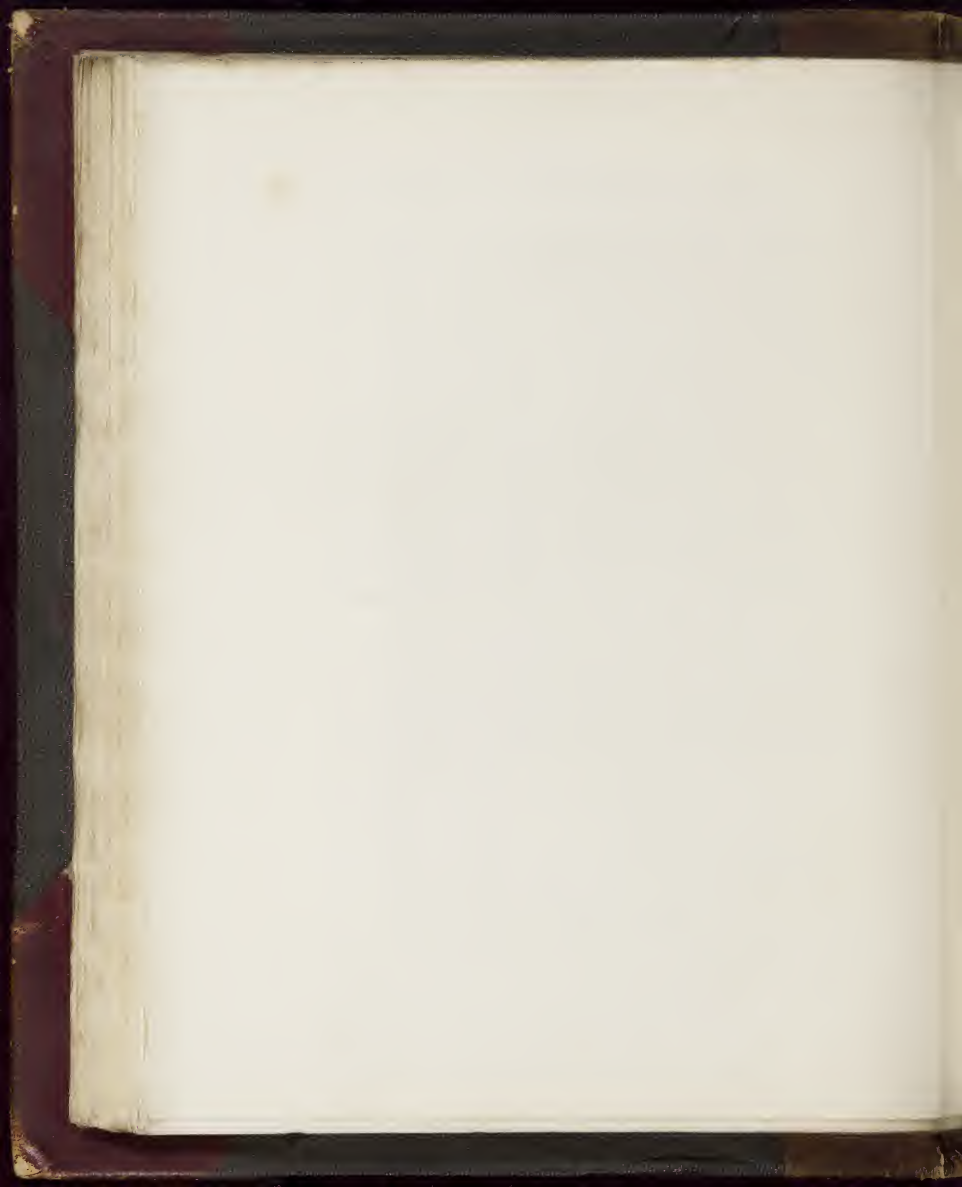
SPECIMENS

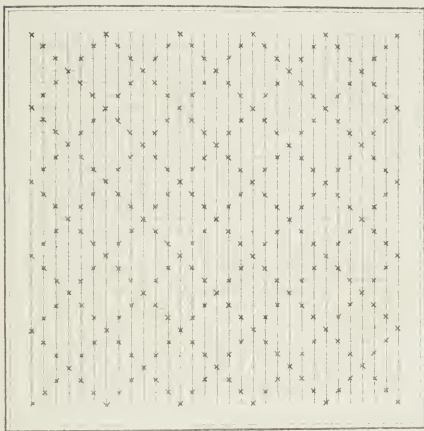
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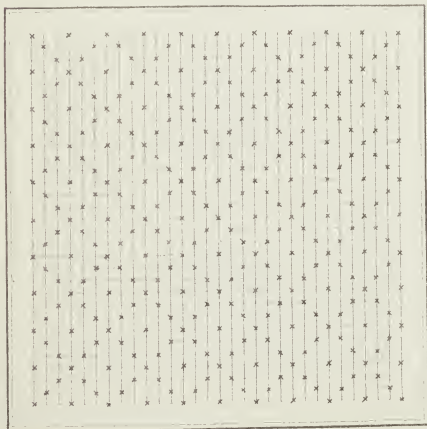
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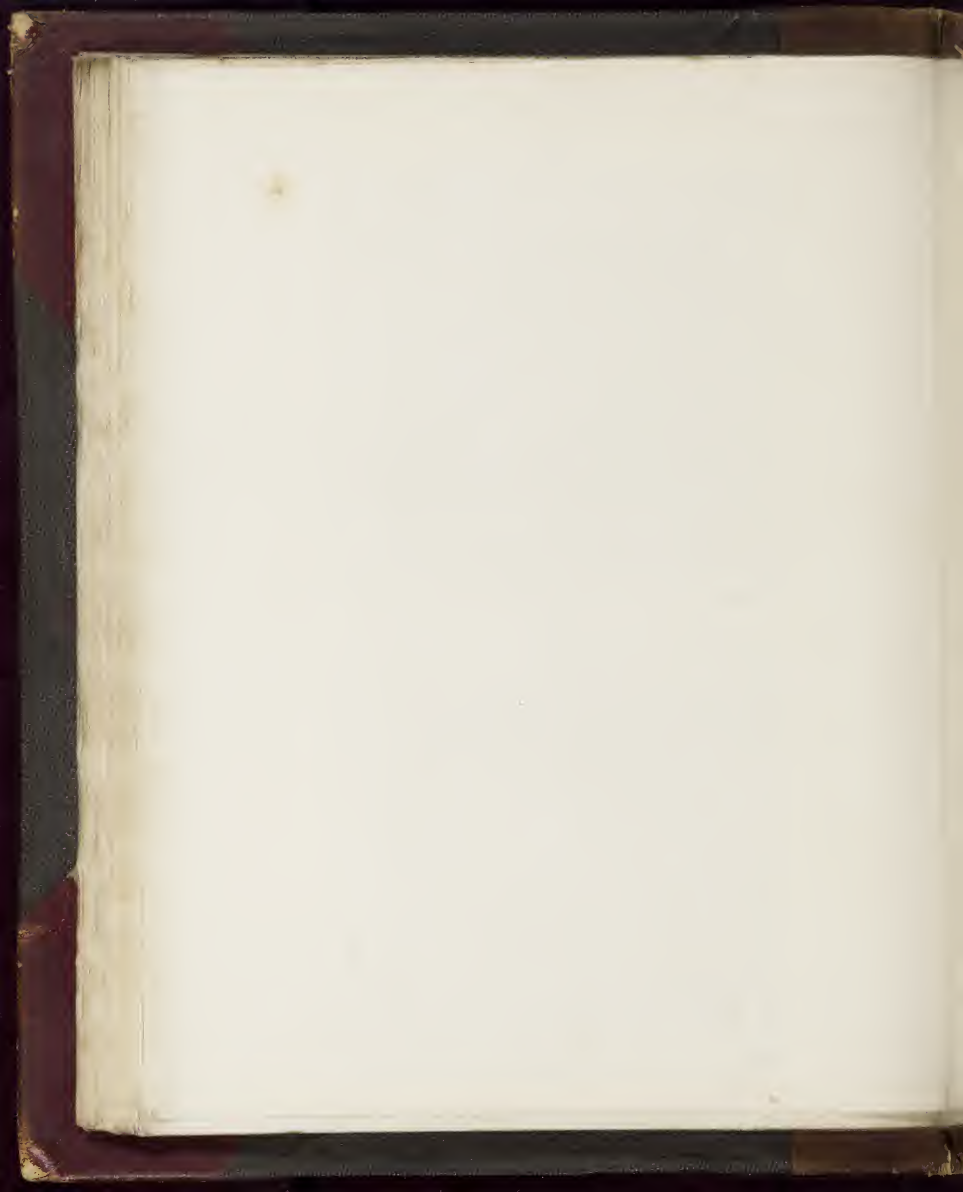


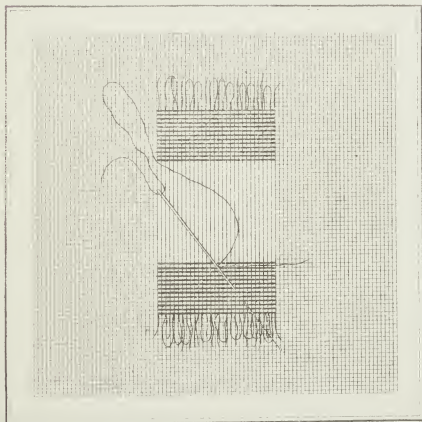
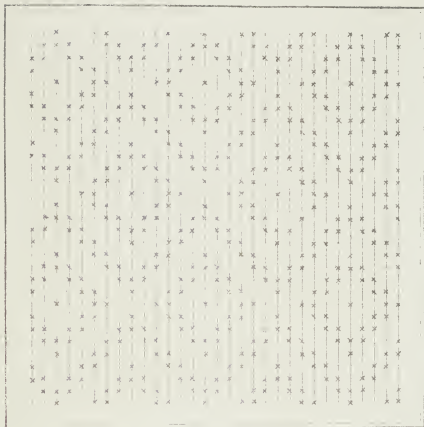


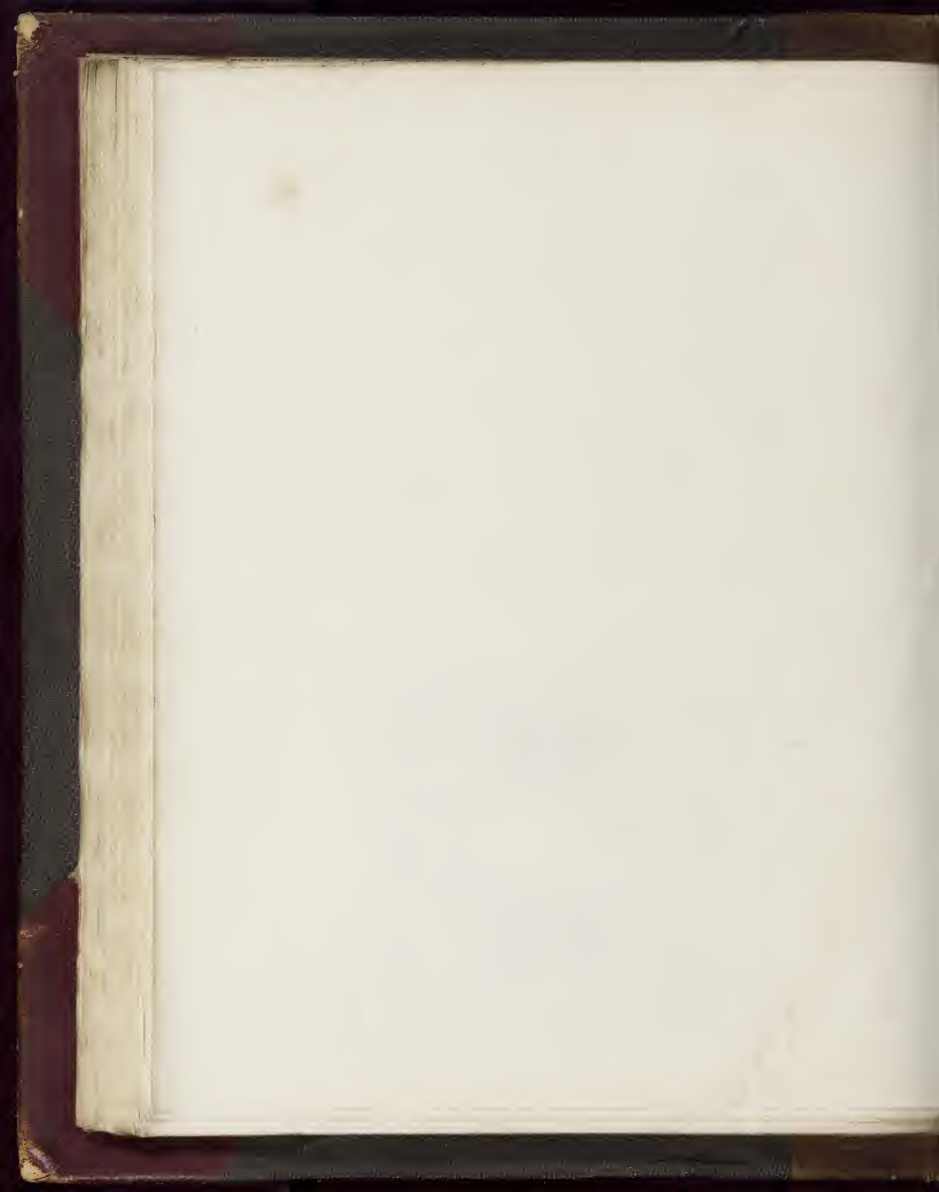


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5000
SPECIMENS.



FIRST CLASS.

Specimen, No. 1.]

HEMMING—(PAPER.)

[See Page 12.

Specimen, No. 2.]

HEMMING—(CALICO.)

[See Page 13.



SECOND CLASS.

Lesson No. 3

SEWING.

[See Page 13.]



THIRD CLASS.

Specimen, No. 4.

RUN AND FELL SEAM.

[See Page 14.]

Specimen, No. 5.

STW AND FELL SEAM.

[See Page 14.]



FOURTH CLASS.

Quilting, No. 1.

STITCHING.

[See Page 15.]



FIFTH CLASS.

Specimen, No. 7.

BUTTON-HOLES.

[See Page 16.]

Specimen, No. 8.

BUTTONS.

[See Page 17.]



SIXTH CLASS.

Specimen No. 9. BATHERING AND FASTENING IN GATHERS. [See Page 17.]



SEVENTH CLASS.

Specimen, No. 10.

TUCKING AND TRIMMING.

[See Page 18.



EIGHTH CLASS.

Specimen, No. 11.

FIRST SAMPLER.

[*See Page 19.*



EIGHTH CLASS—*continued.*

Specimen, No. 12.]

BOLTON SAMPLER.

[See Page 20.



FIFTH CLASS.

Specimen, No. 13.

PLAIN DARN.

[See Page 21.]



NINTH CLASS—*continued.*

Specimen, No. 14.

TWILL DARN.

[*See Page 22.*]



NINTH CLASS- *continued.*

Specimen, No. 13.

WAVE DARN.

[See Page 22.



NINTH CLASS—continued.

Specimen, No. 166.]

SINGLE DIAMOND DARN.

[See Page 23.



NINTH CLASS—continued.

specimen, No. 17.]

BIRD-EYE DARN. ;

[See Page 23.



NINTH CLASS—continued.

Specimen, No. 18.]

DOUBLE DIAMOND DARN.

[See Page 24.



NINTH CLASS—*continued.*

Specimen, No. 19.

STOCKING DARN.

[*See Page 24.*



NINTH CLASS—*continued.*

TARTAN PLAID DARN.

This Darn is done in the same manner as the "Twill Darn." (*See Page 22.*)



NINTH CLASS—continued.

Specimen, No. 20.]

PATCHING.

[See Page 25.

Specimen, No. 21.]

GRAFTING.

[See Page 25.



NINTH CLASS—continued.

Specimen, No. 22.]

FINE DRAWING CLOTH.

[See Page 26.



TENTH CLASS.

Specimen, No. 23.]

MUSLIN HERRING-BONE.

[See Page 26.

Specimen, No. 24.]

FLANNEL HERRING-BONE

[See page 26.



TENTH CLASS—continued.

Specimen, No. 25.]

HEART-PIECE.

[See Page 27.]



TENTH CLASS—*continued.*

Specimen, No. 26.

SHIRT OR FROCK.

[See Page 27.]



ELEVENTH CLASS.

Specimen, No. 27.

STOCKING.

[See Page 30.]

Specimen, No. 28.

FRINGE

[See Page 34.]



ELEVENTH CLASS—continued.

Specimen, No. 29.]

KNITTING.

[*See Page 31.*]

Extra Specimens.]

[*See Page 33.*]



KNITTING.



TWELFTH CLASS.

Specimen, No. 30.]

RUSTIC PLAT.

[*See Page 38.*

Specimen, No. 31.]

DUNSTABLE PLAT.

[*See page 39.*

Specimen, No. 32.]

TUSCAN PLAT

[*See Page 39.*



THIRTEENTH CLASS.

Specimen, No. 33.]

SATIN STITCH.

[See Page 40.

Specimen, No. 34.]

[See Page 40.



FOURTEENTH CLASS.

Specimen, No. 35.]

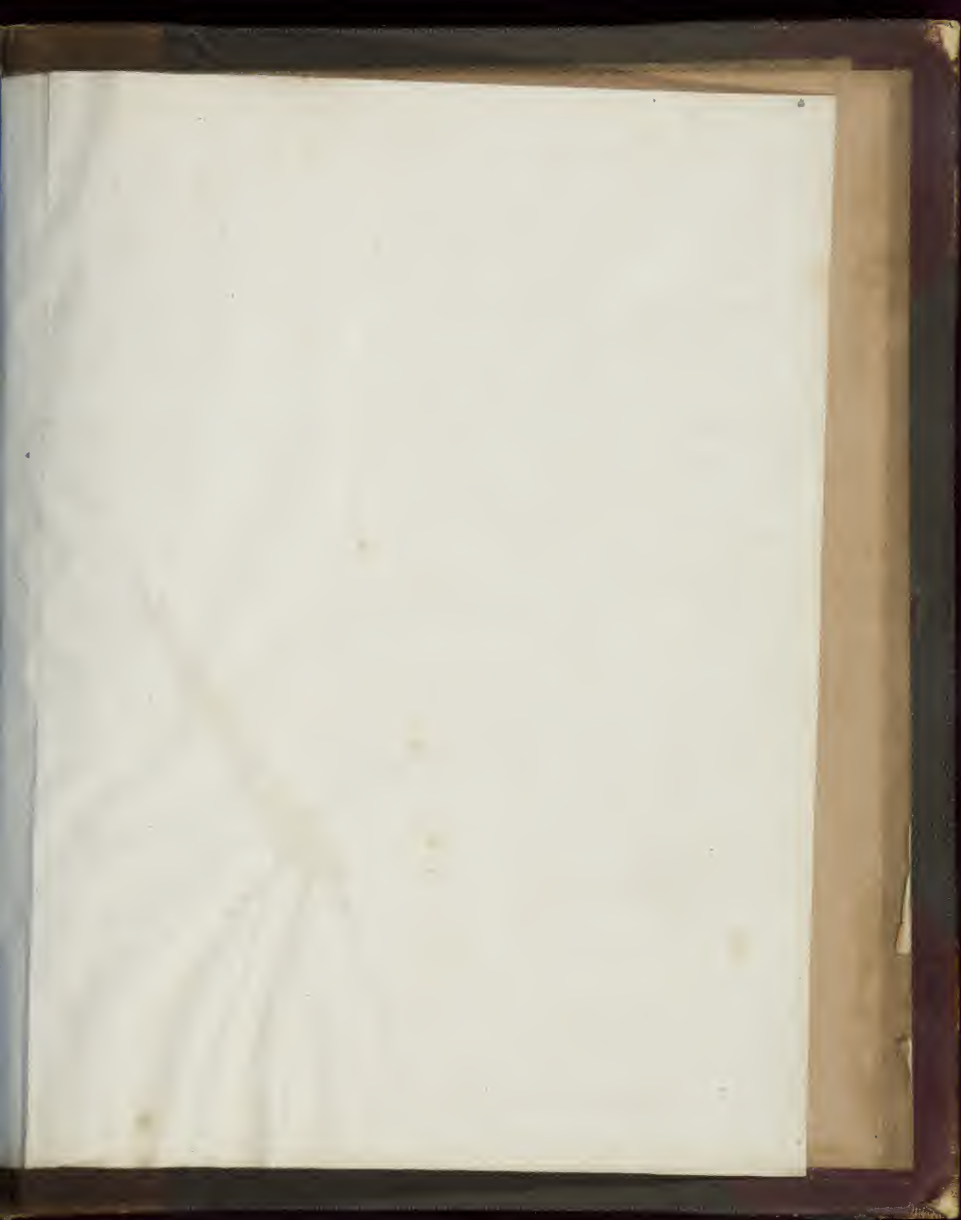
LACE WORK.

[*See Page 46.*

Specimen, No. 36.]

[*See Page 46.*





1871
1872
1873

1874
1875
1876

